FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 SEPTEMBER 1984

Syria-Iran

An Iranian "political-military delegation" headed by President 'Ali Khamene'i left for Syria on 6 September, IRNA reported.

Syria-Jordan

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Jordanian King Husayn exchanged congratulatory cables on 'Id al-Adha, Damascus and Amman radios reported.

Lebanon

Assassination Attempt — The car bomb that injured Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss was aimed at Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of Lebanon, according to security sources cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. A total of 5 people were killed in the bombing and 29 others were wounded, including an Egyptian diplomat, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. The Lebanese Forces denounced the attack, stating through a spokesman cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon that any attempt to harm any religious or political leader is regarded by the Lebanese Forces as an attempt to harm Lebanon and its stability and security.

IDF Patrol — An IDF armored patrol crossed the Al-Awwali River and met with officials of the Progressive Socialist Party, Voice of Lebanon reported. IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that an IDF patrol entered the Al-Kharrub region, but stated that it was a "routine" patrol intended to prevent "terrorists" from infiltrating into the area and had nothing to do with the Druze-Christian conflicts. However, the sources noted that fighting between the two groups subsided after mediation by IDF liaison officers. Jerusalem television maintained that the patrol's aim was to deter Druze advances and to prevent Christian refugees fleeing southward.

Egypt-Libya

President Husni Mubarak refused to receive a "new envoy" of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi when the envoy came to Cairo recently following the Red Sea incidents, according to *AL-AHRAM* cited by MENA. The envoy was to present an offer from Al-Qadhdhafi of $5 billion in return for Egypt's "indication" or "mere hint" of its readiness to abrogate "the peace treaty," and for Egypt's return of the Libyan pilot who had recently defected to Egypt.

AL-AHRAM noted that the offer was rejected because Al-Qadhdhafi has never fulfilled any of his promises to Egypt or to any other Arab or Islamic state, and he is a "completely unreliable" leader of an "irresponsible" regime. MENA cited the paper's contention that "reliable information" indicated that Al-Qadhdhafi's "latest mad adventures in the Red Sea" created the crisis there. The paper maintained that his practices will continue as long as others do not confront him with a "serious stand that will deter him."

Maghreb

Mauritania declared that the recent Morocco-Libya agreement is "tantamount to balkanization of the Arab Maghreb," Algiers radio reported citing a Mauritanian official communique. Mauritania expressed hope that the idea of a united Arab Maghreb will prevail over "whims and emotions," and expressed "regret" at the present atmosphere in the area, the communique added.

In a related development, Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala stated in an interview with the Paris paper *LE FIGARO* that he hoped the Morocco-Libya agreement is not aimed at "sabotaging" the establishment of the Greater Maghreb.

FBIS

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'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Algiers 4 Sep

JN051731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] returned to Tunis yesterday after a short visit to Algeria. Our correspondent said that during the visit Abu 'Ammar discussed the recent Palestinian agreement, convening the PNC on its fixed date, and developments in the Mideast situation with Mohamed Charif Messaadia, official of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

PLO Official On U.S. Policy, USSR Peace Proposal

LD051126 Kuwait KUNA in English 1029 GMT 5 Sep 84

[By Faisal az-Zaid]

[Text] Washington, Sept 5 (KUNA) — A ranking Palestinian official here was quoted as saying Tuesday that the U.S. policy in the Middle East will not be changed after the American presidential elections next November and stressed that this policy is not based "on moral commitments, justice or logic but on the U.S. understanding of its interests in the region".

The PLO representative here Hassan 'Abd ar-Rahman said in an interview with Kuwait news agency that "as long as the Arabs have no clear strategy toward the U.S., Washington will remain without a clear policy toward the Arab cause, and will continue its aggressive stances unless it is made to pay for them".

'Abd ar-Rahman expressed belief that differences between the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties concerning the Arab and the Palestinian causes are differences in shape and not in essence.

The Palestinian official contended that Arabs who are counting on the re-election of President Ronald Reagan should prepare an Arab program in cooperation with the U.S. or else there would be no change in the American policy toward the Arabs.

Answering a question on an international conference for peace in the Middle East as proposed by the Soviet Union, 'Abd ar-Rahman said "We welcome the Soviet initiative as did all Palestinian commando movements, because it is harmonious with the resolutions of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and the Fes summit conference".

He noted however, that the American and Israeli response toward that initiative was negative.

Answering a question on the 17th session of the PNC, which is a form of a Palestinian parliament in exile, the Palestinian representative said talks and agreements have taken place among the main Palestinian movements to hold that session later this month.

He expressed hope that the PNC will convene as scheduled September 25, with a wide Palestinian participation because delaying that meeting would not be in the interests of the Palestinian people and added that freezing the legitimate PLO establishments only serves the enemy's objectives.

'Abd ar-Rahman noted that the Palestinian cause is not being given priority by international conventions as was the case a few years ago and said this is due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon June 1982 and the conspiracies which aimed at paralyzing and liquidating the PLO as a body that represents the Palestinian people.

On the current crisis in Israel, the Palestinian official stressed that those problems would be overcome, thanks to the unlimited American backing to Israel and regretted that the fragmented Arab situation had prevented utilizing those crises in the Zionist entity.

PFLP Urges Red Cross To Help Arab Prisoners

JN051436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 5 Sep (SANA) — The PFLP has appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], to the Human Rights Commission, and to all humanitarian organizations to take immediate steps to save the Palestinian detainees in the Zionist enemy's prisons, especially those in Nabulus prison in the occupied homeland. In a statement published here yesterday, a responsible source in the front said detainees in the Nabulus central prison are being continuously tortured by Zionist police forces and border guards, who use tear gas to prevent the detainees from continuing their hunger strike. The source added that this fascist campaign has wounded a large number of detainees.

In conclusion, the source stressed that while the front is appealing to the ICRC and humanitarian organizations to interfere in order to save the Palestinian detainees' lives, it holds the enemy authorities completely responsible for the lives of the strugglers who have been seriously wounded. The front added that the crime will not go unpunished.

GULF AFFAIRS

AFP Reports Khark Island Not Functioning

NC010735 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Manama, Sep 1 (AFP) — The largest Iranian oil terminal, Khark Island in the Gulf, appears to have [been] affected by technical difficulties, Kuwaiti maritime sources said today.

One of the sources, in a telephone interview from Bahrain, said: "Something happened at Khark Thursday or Friday." The source could not, however, confirm a report in the *GULF DAILY NEWS*, a Bahraini newspaper, that the terminal had been closed for 10 days for repairs.

The sources said that as far as they knew, Khark has continued to operate, at least until yesterday.

Khark, the terminal through which most of Iran's oil exports pass, has been threatened several times by Iraq. Output has also severely fluctuated in the face of repeated attacks on shipping in the Gulf.

Earlier this summer, Iraq threatened to destroy the terminal if Iran carried out reported plans for a major offensive on the southern front, in a continuation of the four-year war.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Addresses Pilgrims on Islam Problems

LD051507 Riyadh SPA in English 1203 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Muna, Saudi Arabia, Sept 5, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, warned against the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and described it as more than a tragedy obstructing the path of the Islamic nation towards securing Muslim interests particularly liberating occupied territories led by Jerusalem from the Zionist occupation. [sentence as received]

Speaking here today to pilgrims as well as the Muslim nation, the crown prince urged the two warring Muslim states particularly Iran to return to the spirit of Islam and Islamic brotherhood and come to the table of negotiation to settle their differences peacefully, particularly in such crucial stage facing the Muslim nation.

The continuation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq has created negative and dangerous impact on efforts to solve the Palestine issue and enable the Palestinian people secure their self-determination including their right in an independent statehood on their own soil, Prince 'Abdallah said.

Crown Prince 'Abdallah hailed the Afghan-Mujahidden who "are boldly and valiantly struggling against forces of aggression and infidelity."

Prince 'Abdallah said the only Muslims' alternative "is to return to the principles of Islam and Sunna since the deviation from the rules of the divine faith has caused weaknes and disunity and sectarianism."

He warned that the international Zionism "is hard at work to foment disunity and disputes in the Muslim world so as to turn it into weak entities and devour its vital interests." He gave developments in Lebanon as an example of such malicious designs by the Zionism and its supporters to realise such Satanic ambitions and warned that the designs to split up the countries into entities "is just a beginning to do so with the whole Arab and Muslim world."

Attempts to split up Islamic nation into sects have been escalating by the creation of Israel to enable the Zionist entity to survive at the expense of the Arab people. Israel can not depend on itself nor its supporters for its strength but depends on Arabs and Muslims' disunity to survive and expand, Prince 'Abdallah added.

PDRY

Chairman, Delegation Depart for Ethiopia

GF051730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Addis Ababa today, heading a YSP delegation which includes Brothers 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and 'Ali As'ad al-Muthanna, secretary of the YSP Central Committee and director of the Secretary General's Office.

In a statement to ANA upon departing Aden international airport, the brother secretary general expressed his joy at visiting Ethiopia and participating in the Ethiopian people's celebrations for the convocation of the COPWE, which coincides with the 10th anniversary of the victorious Ethiopian revolution and which points out the greatness of the victories and the accomplishments achieved by the Ethiopian revolution in the course of its progressive development. The brother secretary general described these two events as giving a new momentum to the course of the current revolutionary process in Ethiopia enroute toward achieving the mission of the national democratic revolution of socialist dimensions. The establishment of the vanguard party, which adheres to socialist scientific ideology and the international proletariat, is regarded as the safety valve of Ethiopia's revolutionary march which supports the interests of Ethiopian laborers and toilers.

The brother secretary general pointed out the vital significance of the YSP's participation in the COPWE sessions and in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution as a crystalization of the depth of the strategic relations of struggle between the PDRY and Socialist Ethiopia. He expressed his satisfaction with the level of the Yemeni-Ethiopian friendship relations, affirming they will continuously develop and strengthen in order to serve the joint goals and principles the two friendly parties and peoples are struggling for.

Mubarak Refuses Libyan $5 Billion Offer

NC051951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1907 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has refused to meet a new envoy of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who came to Cairo recently following the Red Sea incidents carrying an important message from Tripoli.

AL-AHRAM in its Thursday edition says the president refused to receive the Libyan envoy after discovering the contents of the message, which conveyed a new offer from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi confirming that Libya will offer Egypt $5 billion in return for meeting two basic demands. *AL-AHRAM* says the two demands are:

1. That President Mubarak send a message to Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi containing an indication or a mere hint that Egypt is prepared to abrogate the peace treaty.

2. That Egypt return the Libyan pilot who flew to Egypt about 3 months ago.

Egypt did not comment on the Libyan pilot's request for asylum because it did not want to engage in political quarrels. Egypt also did not want to reply to the harmful information campaigns Tripoli is waging against Egypt and the Egyptian people over its radios and by its trumpets day and night.

AL-AHRAM points out that President Husni Mubarak rejected both requests and the offer on the basis of Egypt's firm stand on its principles, values, and strategy.

Regarding the first request, the paper says Egypt had repeatedly declared it will not bargain over its people's destiny in response to bribery by irresponsible political regimes, which cannot be trusted with the Arab nation's destiny. Egypt will also not bargain over the peace question. Egypt opted for peace by implementing a strategy in which it believes, in the absence of a comprehensive Arab stand and of a clear Arab policy on possible solutions and alternatives. The $5 billion the colonel is offering represents the price of only three squadrons of Phantom airplanes.

The peace agreement brought Egypt the restoration of its land and soil following bitter wars waged in defense of Arab territory and dignity.

Egypt likewise waged the glorious October War, which led to the possibility of peace and the restoration of lost territory. Egypt does not wish to bargain over the destiny of the Egyptian and Arab peoples by raising false slogans and fabricating an empty revolution,by drugging the people, while Arab security is being undermined and the Arab nation's resources are being drained by such a foolish adventure. Moreover, Egypt wants to fulfill its international obligations.

AL-AHRAM continues: Regarding the second demand, the political leadership believes this is the real aim behind the secret visit of the new Al-Qadhdhafi envoy. Egypt rejected it without hesitation based on its commitment to political principles and in conformity with its known national policy of protecting those who seek asylum in Egypt. Egypt has an old, deep-rooted history as a refuge for free men from all parts of the Islamic and Arab homeland who fled from Ottoman injustice in the 19th century and a refuge for Arabs and Africans who escaped from colonialist injustice in the 20th century. Therefore, Egypt will not return any political refugee who seeks protection and comes to escape oppression, especially as it is well aware that returning this pilot to Col al-Qadhdhafi's regime means only one thing for him — death.

AL-AHRAM says: Regarding the $5 billion offer, Egypt recognizes the seriousness of Col al-Qadhdhafi's offers and promises; the colonel's promises of millions and billions of dollars are numerous, but these promises are rarely fulfilled.

Col al-Qadhdhafi promised millions and billions of dollars to most Arab countries, but has not fulfilled any of his promises. In 1972 before the October War, Al-Qadhdhafi promised Anwar as-Sadat $1 billion for Egyptian industry and agriculture in return for recognition of Al-Qadhdhafi's presidency of the federal state existing between the two countries at that time. Al-Qadhdhafi did not provide anything for the development of Egyptian industry and agriculture, and he has never fulfilled any of his promises to Egypt or any other Arab or Islamic state. There is nothing new in this. The man is the same, the promises are the same, and forgetting these promises after making them has been the same for many years.

AL-AHRAM affirms that Col al-Qadhdhafi is completely unreliable. The Col al-Qadhdhafi who offers — as a matter of one-upmanship — $5 billion to Egypt is the same Col al-Qadhdhafi who threatens the security and resources of Egypt and of a large number of Arab states with his latest mad adventures in the Red Sea.

The paper points out that Egypt recently received reliable information that Col al-Qadhdhafi created the Red Sea crisis. The paper says he recently sent a cable to Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni telling him of the success of the Red Sea operation, awaiting Khomeyni's congratulations and support. He was surprised by his ally Khomeyni's strong opposition to this operation, which was threatening Iran's trade. Al-Qadhdhafi was surprised to see Khomeyni come out of his isolation and deny his country's participation in the implementation or planning of this dirty operation.

Al-Qadhdhafi and his regime thus got the sole "honors" for planning, implementing, blessing, and praising this operation. Of more importance was that in his 1 September Revolution anniversary speech he said: They accuse us of planting mines in the Red Sea. We tell them we will turn the Red Sea into a pool of blood.

AL-AHRAM says Col al-Qadhdhafi, who on every occasion declares he wants to safeguard the Arab and Islamic peoples' safety and security, is the same who had attempted and is now attempting to endanger the life of Muslim pilgrims by sending arms to Saudi Arabia with Libyan revolutionary pilgrims in order to stir up disturbances and troubles and attack the holy shrine during the pilgrimage season. The Saudi authorities turned back two Libyan ships carrying crates of arms and refused

to allow them to enter Jidda Port. The Saudi authorities also turned back a Libyan plane carrying pilgrims because it also carried similar crates, whose contents the pilgrims refused to declare and which they would not allow to be searched.

The paper adds that in spite of all this, the guardian of the Arab and Islamic nation did not hesitate to declare in his 1 September Revolution anniversary speech he was unable to contact the revolutionary Libyan pilgrims in Saudi Arabia and if he were able to do so, he would urge them to stop creating disturbances and cooperate with the Saudi authorities. Al-Qadhdhafi said he was contacted by King Fahd and King Hassan II, who asked him to order the Libyan pilgrims to stop endangering other pilgrims and refrain from creating disturbances during the pilgrimage season.

AL-AHRAM affirms that such statements are revealing and very naive because everyone knows those revolutionary Libyan pilgrims cannot carry out such actions without direct instructions from the colonel himself.

AL-AHRAM says this is one in a chain of adventures and follies that Col al-Qadhdhafi has been freely carrying out in the Arab arena without being deterred. The paper says some people truly believe Al-Qadhdhafi may do whatever he likes, at any time he likes, and in any Arab territory as long as the Arab states that Al-Qadhdhafi is threatening are not seriously standing up to his attacks in defense of their security and people. The most these states do is to sever diplomatic relations for a limited period. Shortly thereafter, Al-Qadhdhafi's secret envoys visit these states, offering reconciliation and plans for unity as proofs of good will. These secret visits soon turn into open visits, followed by the resumption of relations and by Al-Qadhdhafi resuming his tampering with the peoples' destiny and security.

AL-AHRAM affirms that Al-Qadhdhafi's practices will continue as long as those who are being subjected to his attacks never confront him with a serious stand in order to deter him before he exposes the security of these states to new dangers.

MAY Views Contest for Arab Leadership

PM051618 Cairo MAY in Arabic 27 Aug 84 p 9

[Muhammad Rashwan "Quiet Dialogue" column: "Those Looking For Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Egypt is the leader of the area. They realize this. There is no country in the area that can replace Egypt, neither Syria nor any other Arab country. These were President Mubarak's exact words when he spoke on behalf of Egypt, its history, culture, sacrifices, and political and military weight. He was replying to a question of (Mrs Nerriman) of a U.S. television network.

Some might wonder: Would not such words anger certain Arab countries especially at a time when attempts are being made to achieve Arab solidarity?

We need to deal with the Arab situation realistically rather than emotionally. Everything is tolerable, even the insults directed at us day and night. Yet, when it concerns the dignity of this nation and the honor of its people's struggle, the president of the republic, in whom we have placed our complete trust, is the one person capable of speaking on behalf of Egypt and the Egyptian people. There is no room for courtesies here.

Most of the catastrophes that befell the Egyptian people came from the Arab east. The Tartars who trampled the Mashriq underfoot and destroyed the landmarks of Islamic civilization were repelled by Egypt; the crusaders who invaded Syria and Palestine and reached Egyptian territory were thrown back by Egyptian armies; Egypt resisted the British invasion and occupation in 1882; and in the 23 July Revolution Egypt fought colonialism and, as a result, 16 Arab countries gained their independence. Consequently, colonialism mustered its forces against us and launched the 1956 triple aggression and the 1967 aggression against Egypt.

The Arab League, the first phenomenon of Arab solidarity, was established in Cairo. Attempts at Arab unity, the first of which was with Syria, took place here and we shouldered with honor all the results that followed. The Arab nation became weak and divided only when someone tried to abolish Egypt's Arab role and to claim the Arab nation's leadership without offering the nation any compensation

Following the 1956 triple aggression, Arabs met in Shtawrah [Lebanon] and among those present were Nuri as-Sa'id and Camille Sham'un. The Arab summit refused to issue a statement condemning the invasion in order not to anger France and Britain. They said it was 'Abd an-Nasir's fault for nationalizing the Suez Canal without consulting the Arab League. To set the record straight it must be said that the only one to send a protest to President Eisenhower was the late King Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Following the 1967 defeat the Khartoum summit took place. What was supposed to be an example of Arab solidarity was actually a humiliation for Egypt. Most Arab countries failed to finance the aid which the summit decided should be given to Egypt by the oil countries in compensation for the closure of the canal and for its sacrifices. Payment installments were delayed, and the Egyptian finance minister had to remind them of their obligation to Egypt. Libya stopped paying completely, although it was the only one that benefited from the closing of the canal.

The peace treaty which restored Egyptian land after the October victory was the straw that broke the camel's back. The true motives surfaced and never before in their history did the Arab countries agree on anything as hastily as they agreed on severing relations with Egypt and moving the Arab League to Tunisia, preparatory to inheriting the leadership. But so far they have failed to agree.

Supposing for argument's sake that Egypt abrogated the peace treaty with Israel — they would still find scores of reasons to maintain the present situation because the contest for leadership has blinded them.

In a statement to French television and the London *AL-*

magazine, General Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister and the regime's strong man whom Rif'at al-Asad is trying to replace, said: In the light of our experience in war and in view of the location of the scene of operations, Syria must play the number one role withthe rest of the Arab countries supporting roles. We depend primarily on ourselves and on the friendship of the Soviet Union because we realize that most of the Arab countries will not participate in any wars. Syria has made more sacrifices than Egypt and all the Arab countries put together, and the Palestinians. He also said: Iran has joined its hands with ours for the liberation of Jerusalem. Its armies will cross Iraq for the sake of liberation.

With regard to Syria and its stance on the question of war, I will not comment on this because, after all, the Syrians were our comrades in arms. That is a different story and it is preferable not to discuss it. But, with regard to the Soviet Union, its strategy can be summed up in two things:

1. That the Arabs agree among themselves;

2. That the solution of the Palestinian problem be through negotiations and not through war and that the Soviet Union and the United States participate in the negotiations that take place between the parties concerned, including Israel.

For this reason it can be said that President Mubarak was not surprised by the U.S. television interviewer's question. He is known as a calm and patient person, but since the matter concerns Egypt's dignity it was necessary to dot the i's and cross the t's.

The contest for leadership in the Arab Maghreb is under way and the race between Algeria and Morocco is a hot one. At the African summits in Nairobi and Addis Ababa Egypt sided with Morocco. Otherwise, Polisario would have obtained a seat at the conference. Many countries at the African summit followed Egypt's vote.

Egypt was not surprised by the news of the Moroccan-Libyan federation because Morocco has made a down payment. This took place when Morocco handed over Al-Muhayshi, Al-Qadhdhafi's comrade in the revolution. Some 3 months ago the poor fellow boarded a plane for Jidda but found himself in Tripoli facing Al-Qadhdhafi and his henchmen. This new federation is faced by another bloc consisting of Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania. The struggle for leadership is still most intense among the comrades.

May God have mercy upon the Arab nation and bless those who are trying to reorganize the Arab ranks. I hope that they are reformers and wise men.

Leave leadership alone and have mercy on the Arab nation, for slogans do not build nations.

Officials Cable President on War Anniversary

JN051459 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received cables from senior Iraqi officials, military commanders, and the Progressive National and Patriotic Front today, on the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the Iranian aggression on Iraq. In their cables, they emphasized their absolute readiness to sacrifice for Iraq and the Arab nation, pledging to remain faithful soldiers at President Saddam Husayn's beck and call in defense of the homeland's soil.

In his cable to President Saddam Husayn, Defense Minister Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah said: While greatly yearning to defend themselves and justice, the Armed Forces men emphasize that the victory which has been achieved will remain in safe hands forever and that the aggressive Iranian regime will reach a deadlock, as has been confirmed by its continuous battlefront defeats at the hands of the Iraqi Army.

He stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces pledge to march hand in hand behind President Saddam Husayn along the road of justice, construction, progress, and destiny — a road that basicallystems from the defense of the homeland and the Arab nation.

In his cable to President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi chief of staff indicated that the Iranian regime's aggression against Iraq is an attempt to destroy the accomplishments and cultural development Iraq has achieved throughout the past years. He stressed that the Iranian regime has only reaped destruction from its hostile war against Iraq, as is evident from its no less than half a million human losses.

The chief of staff said that Iraq will remain strong through its Army, and that the Iraqi forces, at a time when their ability to defend Iraq's lands and waters is increasing, are enjoying high morale and are always ready to sacrifice.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Discusses War With Iran

JN060907 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated Iraq's complete readiness to crash any offensive on its borders and to inflict heavy losses on the Iranians. He said this is not a claim but is asserted by many international figures who are acquainted with the situation. At a news conference held in Bonn last night, Tariq 'Aziz criticized the Tehran rulers' statements on an expected offensive, asserting that this is an evidence of their disregard for the blood of their people. He said the Iraqi Army has enough strength to defeat any Iranian offensive.

Tariq 'Aziz urged the EEC, including the FRG, to play a more active role in exerting pressure in order to achieve peace. 'Aziz said he believes that any state in the world can play a role in achieving peace. He stressed the role of the FRG, as an important state in Western Europe which has many interests in the Arab region and which is affected by the developments in the region. He called on the countries responsible for peace, security, and stability in the Arab Gulf and the world not to confine their stands to statements; they must adopt serious moves to diminish the resources of the party which adheres to war and to support the party which calls for peace.

Tariq 'Aziz warned that the continuation of the war imposed by Iran will lead to diminishing concern about the Palestinian cause and to weakening the Arab front.

He said that all the Arabs and the parties concerned about the Palestinian cause call for stopping the war so that attention can be concentrated on the main issue in the region, the Palestinian cause, and enabling the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights.

He said that Iraq supports the unity of the Palestinian people and their political institutions. Iraq also supports the PLO's legitimate leadership and the convening of the PNC. 'Aziz also said that Iraq condemns all forms of interference in internal Palestinian affairs and nay attempt to weaken the unity of the Palestinian people and their political institutions or to impose one's will on this people.

Asked about the freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf, Tariq 'Aziz said: When international and regional concern arose about the threats to the Arab Gulf, Iraq brought the matter before the United Nations and the Security Council, which is responsible for security and stability in the world.

The Security Council issued Resolution No 540 calling on both disputing parties — Iraq and Iran — to stop all forms of military operations in the Arab Gulf and to respect the right of all littoral states to freedom of navigation and to using their ports, maritime facilities, and waterways. Iraq accepted [the resolution] but Iran rejected it, evidence of its intention to monopolize that right for itself. Iraq has the right to threaten the interests of the party that threatens our interests, rejects the Security Council resolution, and does not respect the international principle of reciprocity.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed satisfaction over the results of his talks with FRG officials. He said that his exchange of opinions with the FRG president, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the vice chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and other officials was frank and constructive.

He said the FRG side asserted the desire to strengthen ties between the two countries in various spheres. He said that he asserted Iraq's desire to develop economic, cultural, and political relations with the FRG.

Tariq 'Aziz met yesterday afternoon with representatives of the private industrial sector in response to an invitiation by the General Federation of FRG Industries, the FRG Industry and Economy Council, and the Near and Far East Union.

Consultations dealt with ways to bolster economic relations between the FRG and Iraq. He also met with heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Bonn to brief them on the results of his talks and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,579

JN051633 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,579 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While entering the 5th year of war, our brave Armed Forces are standing with absolute strength and capability to defend honor, principles, and dignity against the forces of the stray Khomeynite clique. The results of activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The brave artillery men dealt strong blows to the enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troop concentrations opposite one of our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater, killing seven and destroying two infantry positions and one machine gun.

2. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troops in the operational area east of Basra, killing six, destroying two infantry positions and one machine gun, and burning one hardware stockpile. Elsewhere in the same sector, it has been confirmed that one enemy boat was hit and destroyed, and that its men were either killed or wounded.

3. A group of our heroic fighters, supported by our various types of weapons, carried out a successful and daring raid against the enemy positions opposite one of our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater. A number of enemy troops were killed or wounded, and two infantry positions, one machine gun emplacement, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forward units pounded other enemy positions with artillery. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from them.

4. Day after day the vile enemy confirms its grudge against victorious Iraq and reveals its eveil intentions. Its forces used heavy artillery to shell a civilian area in the city of Basra and the village of Shandri, martyring three citizens, wounding two others, and damaging two houses in Basra.

5. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians, fleeing the tyranny of the Iranian regime, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1984

Air Force Commander on Khark Island Siege

JN051236 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense has stated that the Iraqi Air Force is capable of wiping Khark Island off the map as soon as it receives instructions from the command. In an interview with *ATH-THAWRAH* here today, the Iraqi commander said that the siege of Khark Island and other Iranian ports will continue. They will remain at the mercy of the Air Force and Navy as long as the Iranian enemy pursues its aggression.

The commander of the Air Force and air defense said the Iraqi siege will witness wider developments and will be implemented in a more effective manner than was the case in the past stage, after that all the necessary requisites for achieving this objective are completed. He stressed that the command's decision to impose a siege on Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf, particularly the siege on the Khark area since last February, is irrevocable.

The commander added that any vessel which seeks to enter the exclusion zone outlined in Iraqi communiques is doomed. He said the Iraqi Air Force faces no technical difficulties in striking at any target deep inside Iranian territory.

The Iraqi commander added that Iraq considers its air battle with Iran over, because the Iranian regime had sent most of its aircraft into the Iraqi trap at the beginning of its aggression. He said: For this reason, and despite all the weapons and spare parts Iran may receive, the Iranian Air Force will never regain its strength. The Iranian pilots will remain weak and will never succeed in confronting Iraqi pilots in any air battle.

Iranian Prisoners Congratulate President

JN051116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a letter of congratulations from Iranian prisoners who are opposed to Khomeyni's regime on the occasion of the 17-30 July Revolution anniversaries. In their letter, the Iranian prisoners stress that they will proceed with President Saddam Husayn along the principled path he has defined to achieve the common objective of defeating the racist Iranian regime. The following is the text of the letter:

His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: Please accept our sincerest congratulations on the progressive 17-30 July Revolution anniversaries. We will proceed with you along the principled path you have outlined to achieve the common objective of defeating the racist Iranian regime.

[Signed] 'Ali 'Aziz Shah Amiri, on behalf of the Iranian prisoners in prisoner compound A in Ar-Ramadi who oppose the Khomeyni regime

Official on Saudi Pipeline, Oil Discoveries

JN050957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary, has stated that tenders submitted by more than 12 international companies for the installation of the entire Iraqi-Saudi oil pipeline have been received and opened. In a statement to *ALIF BAA'* magazine here today, the official said the Iraqis are pleased that these offers were made by different parties which have expressed readiness to implement the pipeline in a short period of time. The maximum time for the completion of this project has been set at 14 months.

The Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary also announced that new oil discoveries have been made in central Iraq and that very encouraging finds have appeared in the oil field east of Baghdad, thus transforming it into one of the largest and most important fields. He also said that new oil fields have been discovered in Salah ad-Din Governorate in northern Iraq and in Dhi Qar Governorate in southern Iraq.

Clandestine Reports Anti-Government Operations

GF051506 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Kurdish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In operations against the troops and mercenaries of the 'Aflaqi regime in the Bahdinan region from 29 August to 2 September, our heroic Peshmerga inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In all, more than 105 enemy troops were killed and 175 were wounded. The Peshmerga 'Ali Yusuf of the Zakhu local committee was martyred during the heroic battles on 2 September. The Peshmerga Haji 'Uthman Haji and 'Ali Ahmad from the Dahuk local committee were martyred on 29 August. A number of Peshmerga were wounded. Glory be to the immortal Barzani.

The public and the Peshmerga everywhere are continuing to express their willingness to join the ranks of the Peshmerga of the first branch to crush the attack of the mercenaries and their allies against our heroic people in the Bahdinan region.

Husayn Receives Congratulatory Cables on 'Id

JN051326 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has exchanged congratulatory cables on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha with the leaders of fraternal Arab and Islamic countries. His majesty received congratulatory cables from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco; His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, Sultan of Oman; His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic of Algeria.

King Husayn, Queen Nur Leave for U.K. Visit

JN051241 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Amman — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman this afternoon for the United Kingdom on a private visit of several days.

Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty's personal representative; Her Highness Princess Taghrid; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Her Highness Princess Thawrat; and Her Highness Princess 'Alya. Their majesties were also seen off by the prime minister, the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, the court minister, the minister of interior and deputy prime minister, ministers, senior Jordanian officials, and the British ambassador in Amman.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn and the Cabinet staff as regent during the king's absence from the homeland.

JERUSALEM STAR Predicts Traffic Boom at Aqaba

JN050720 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 5-12 Sep 84 p 16

[Text] If indeed the proposed over $1 billion pipeline from Iraq through Jordan to the Red Sea port of Aqaba ever materializes, the project may be just the breath of life needed to pump up a Jordanian economy grown stagnant over the last two years. In any case, pipeline or no pipeline, the legacy of the Iran-Iraq war will undoubtedly continue to shift trade activity from the Strait of Hormuz to the Red Sea, on which Jordan is fortunate enough to have its only seaport, Aqaba.

As Jordan has few natural resources besides phosphates, its economy is unusually vulnerable to the financial vicissitudes of the region. For example, Iraq's war spending in the early days of its land battle with Iran led to a boom in transit trade for Jordan. But as Iraq began to fall on hard times and was forced to curtail imports, Jordan's overextended truckers saw their lucrative business fall off. Nevertheless, half of last year's total imports of 6 million tons were accounted for by transit traffic to Iraq.

As work begins on the Iraqi Red Sea pipeline, in addition to other large projects recently contracted for by Baghdad Jordan's port and transport facilities should be back in business. Cargo handled at Aqaba is expected to go up to 12 million tons in 1984, from 11 million tons last year. But good planning and timely investment in port and road facilities are essential if Aqaba is to rise to the occasion, especially since the Jordanian port/resort will be competing with other ports on the Red Sea, Mediterranean and Gulf of Oman.

Already, Aqaba is showing signs of invigoration. A $60 million container terminal equipped with roll on-roll off berths, straddle carriers, and gantry cranes is to become operational at the seaport later this summer. A West German firm, Liebherr Container Cranes, is building two 40-ton capacity cranes, each capable of unloading 30 containers an hour. Later this month, tenders will go out for construction of a main storage building at Aqaba, and also in sight are deals for the construction of a temporary berth and a floating berth.

In anticipation of increased truck traffic on the land route from Aqaba to Amman, Jordan is already planning an 18-mile realignment along the Aqaba-Amman road and a 4-mile spur to divert truck traffic from central Aqaba. The World Bank is providing $30 million for the project.

Export cargo handled at Aqaba rose 24 percent last year from 3.8 million tons in 1982 to 5 million tons in 1983. Import cargo, on the other hand, fell at a similar rate, from 8 million tons to 6 million tons in 1983. These statistics can be largely explained by the fact of Iraq's precarious financial position, having pushed the warring nation to cut back on imports and more aggressively push crude exports (through such incentives as discounts and barter deals).

Jordan expects a new chemical fertilizer plant at Aqaba, whose output should add 1 million tons annually of phosphate-based fertilizer and industrial acid exports to the cargo handled at the sea-port, to go into full production next year. Jordan is, furthermore, considering building a new refinery at Aqaba. The country's only existing refinery, at Az-Zarqa, accounted for $564 million worth of oil imports from Saudi Arabia last year, a sum about equal to Jordan's entire volume of merchandise exports that year.

On the subject of oil, another bright spot on Jordan's economic horizon is the discovery of substantial quantities of commercially exploitable oil. Overseas reports have it that the recently discovered Qarmah oilfield near Azraq Oasis, east of Amman, could produce up to 20,000 b/d — enough for a savings of $220 million (almost one-third) on Amman's annual oil import bill.

Meanwhile, out of raw phosphates, Jordan's single largest export (32 per cent of total domestic exports last year), increased to 4.7 million tons in 1983, up almost 7 percent from 4.4 million tons in 1982. Recently, out of concern for a growing trade deficit ($2.2 billion in 1983), Amman devised a formula for paying its main suppliers and contractors partially in the form of phosphates.

Moreover, Jordan's main customers for its phosphates get preference when it comes to the awarding of contracts. Of Jordan's total exports of $570 million in 1983, only 4.6 million went to the U.S.

Drought in the winter of 1983-84 did not bode well for Jordan's number two export, foodstuffs. Such exports fell last year to $99 million from $114 million in 1982. Jordan imports five times as much foodstuffs as it exports.

The recently completed South Cement Co. plant in Ar-Rashadiyah will not only make Jordan self-sufficient in cement but will also provide an exportable surplus. The company already has contracted to supply Saudi Arabia with 500,000 tons of cement per year for the next three years. Also on the horizon is a 130-megawatt thermal power station at Aqaba scheduled to start producing electricity in 1986. Jordan's demand for electrical energy grew at an average rate of 19 per cent a year from 1975-1981. Meanwhile, Arab Potash Co.'s $475 million Dead Sea project, inaugurated in March 1982, produced 280,000 tons of potash in 1983, and plans to produce 500,000 tons this year. The main markets for Jordanian potash are Iraq, China, India, Japan, and Indonesia.

Two other very important sources of foreign exchange for Amman derive from its oil-rich neighbours to the south and east. Annual remittances from workers abroad, most in the Gulf area, totalled $1.1 billion in both 1982 and 1983, despite concern that budget cuts in these normally free-spending countries would send foreign workers packing. The other financial lifeline for Jordan, Arab aid, has continued to fall steadily each year, and will reach its lowest level ever in 1984. While $1.2 billion a year was promised to Jordan at the Baghdad Arab summit of 1978, only $550 million was received in 1983, down from $620 million in 1982, according to US State Department estimates.

However, other long-standing bilateral agreements with such agencies as the Saudi Fund, the Kuwait Fund, and the US Agency for International Development, brought 1983 grant aid up to $1.6 billion (compared to $1.9 billion the previous year). The recent announcement by the Kuwaitis in regard to aid cuts in 1984 indicates that Jordan's Baghdad income may did [as published] below $500 million this year.

Jordan hopes to make up for the aid shortfall with increased revenues from stepped-up exports of phosphates, potash and cement, as well as the additional income from port and transport activities (perhaps as high as $100 million a year from the port alone).

Amman's financial troubles are not overwhelming at the moment, but a chronic trade deficit is causing international debt to mount yearly.

Jordan's external debt stood at $5.8 billion at year-end 1983, up 20 per cent from the previous year. With imports totalling $3 billion in 1983 and exports only $580 million, the Hashemite Kingdom's trade deficit held steady from 1982 at a total of $2.4 billion in 1983.

Reportage on Aftermath of Car-Bomb Explosion

VOL: Mufti Said To Be Target

NC051358 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, is regarded as a symbol of unity of the Islamic and nationalist rank. As a continuation of the chapters of the plot against Lebanon and its unity, a hideous crime was committed today against the life of his eminence before he was due to perform the 'Id al-Adha prayers in the Imam 'Ali mosque together with His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, the deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. A car bomb was detonated outside the residence of his eminence the mufti in the Ar-Rawshah area. Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and 11 other residents were wounded and 3 others were killed.

Security sources have affirmed that the car bomb explosion was aimed at His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic. The car bomb was detonated upon the arrival of Minister Salim al-Huss' motorcade because the criminal who set off the bomb believed that his eminence was in this motorcade.

As soon as the news of the criminal attack spread, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun telephoned His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid and Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and congratulated them on their safe escape from the abominable crime, which was directed against them. Brother Qulaylat denounced this hideous crime and urged the Muslims to close their ranks to achieve unity in the face of the hostile plots and plans.

Hospital: Al-Huss Not Hurt

NC051421 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The American University Hospital administration reported this afternoon that Minister Dr Salim al-Huss was not hurt and that he is in good health. However, he will spend the night in the hospital for a rest and leave tomorrow. The necessary medical examinations were conducted on Minister al-Huss, and it became clear that he was not hurt.

Lebanese Forces Denounce Attack

NC051417 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lawyer Na'um Farah, the Lebanese Forces official spokesman, denounced the treacherous assassination attempt against Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, and Minister Salim al-Huss. He said: The Lebanese Forces congratulate his eminence the mufti and Minister al-Huss on their escape from this criminal and terrorist action. They also extend congratulations to the Lebanese Muslims for the escape of the Sunnite community's spiritual leader and of one of the prominent political figures from this attempt during the blessed 'Id al-Adha. The Lebanese Forces regard any attempt to harm any religious or political leader as an attempt to harm Lebanon and its stability and security.

Political Circles on Summit With Syria

NC061145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Political circles expect that the post-'Id al-Adha period will witness intensive moves to bring about a practical translation of the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit which was held last Monday. The circles see that Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad have conducted an in-depth review of all issues that concern the two countries. The circles pointed out that what is required at this stage is that all points agreed upon should be practically illustrated by implementing all decisions and plans.

These well informed political circles recalled the points which were raised during the Lebanese-Syrian summit — points that were thoroughly discussed over a period of 9 hours and 15 minutes. These points are: the security situation in Beirut; the security plan for the mountain; the political file; the required reforms; and the occupied south.

The circles said that the two presidents agreed on the need that all gaps affecting security in Beirut should be filled by redeploying the Lebanese security forces and by achieving their cohesion and direct contact with the official security leaderships. It has been learned in this connection that new arrangements will be applied in greater Beirut as of next week for the purpose of eliminating the gaps and putting an end to the incidents that have been taking place. Contacts have been made with the parties concerned to pave the way for creating the appropriate atmospheres that are necessary to bring about a successful application of such arrangements. Some of these contacts were made in Damascus.

As for the mountain security plan, the same circles said that Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad agreed on the need to reach an immediate solution for the mountain issue, particularly since it is the weakest link in the series of security arrangements. It has also been learned that the implementation of the security plan in the mountain will take place in stages, and that the first stage will witness the reopening of the Damascus-Sawfar Road, provided that elements of the First Brigade will be deployed in hot areas and will cooperate with other Lebanese brigades in the same area. The plan will later be extended to cover other areas after preparing the political circumstances necessary for such a step.

Within this framework, it has also been learned that the visit to Damascus of Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt centered on the need to create the appropriate political atmospheres necessary for rendering the security plan successful.

The two presidents, according to the political circles, gave special attention to the issue of the south in view of the arbitrary Israeli practices against the inhabitants in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. The two presidents agreed that this issue should

be treated carefully and closely in view of the repercussions that might emerge from a hasty solution of this issue. Consequently, it has been decided to follow up closely the stages that will follow the formation of the new Israeli Government, in addition to the U.S. presidential elections, as these two matters have a direct effect on the situation in the south.

IDF Officers Hold 2 Meetings With PSP Officials

NC051545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The motorized Israeli unit that entered As-Sa'diyat at around 1630 left the area at 1730 and headed for Al-Awwali in the direction of the south. This unit included 11 armored personnel carriers, 2 tanks, and 1 bulldozer, and their 2 [as heard] crews.

A similar unit had earlier this morning crossed the Al-Awwali area in the direction of Iqlim al-Kharrub area. The unit remained there for several hours. Meanwhile, officers of this unit held two expanded meetings with the officials of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Al-Iqlim. The first meeting was held at Barja and the second in Shhim. However, no information has been released about the topics discussed.

Junblatt Sends Congratulations to Ceausescu

AU050945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] secretary general:

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation, I convey to you, the RCP members, and all the Romanian people, my warm greetings.

At this moment in your glorious history, I can only admire the course towards progress and social development of Romania, under your leadership. You have been a model for the advancement of peoples along the path toward the attainment of huge achievements in industry, agriculture, and other fields.

At the same time, I express my regret for not being personally at your side on this happy anniversary.

I am convinced that we will be able to meet in the near future, in accordance with your schedule.

Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

Syrian Forces, Hezbollah Gunmen on Alert

NC060804 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that an all-out state of alert has been declared among the Syrian forces and Hezbollah gunmen in Ba'labakk since last night. The reports add that Hikmat Ibrahim, the official in charge of the Syrian forces in the area, has warned the Khomeyniite gunmen that they should immediately release the Syrian soldiers they are holding captive. A state of tension now prevails in the area.

RFL Reports Clashes in Suq al-Gharb Area

NC051401 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Junblatt's gunmen this afternoon resumed their attacks from 'Aytat against Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, where a number of rockets fell. This was preceded by bursts of fire from medium- and light-caliber weapons.

VOL on Palestinian Responsibility for Beirut Shelling

NC061203 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the recent shelling of eastern Beirut is due to intensive Palestinian military presence in the area between Ash-Shuwayfat and Khaldah. Available information indicates that those Palestinians are linked to foreign organs and are equipped with heavy- , medium- , and light-caliber weapons. They are responsible for the recent setbacks along the Kafr Shima-ash-Shuwayfat battleline. There is also substantial Palestinian presence in ('Ayn Safa) and 'Aytat. This has led to increased tensions due to sniping and shelling directed against the buffer forces and the Army.

King Husayn, Others Cable Al-Asad on 'Id Al-Adha

JN051911 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad has exchanged congratulatory cables on 'Id al-Adha with Arab and Islamic kings and heads of state. On this blessed occasion, Al-Asad received cables from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Chadli Bendjedid, President the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR; Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; King Hassan II of Morocco; King Husayn of Jordan; and President Babrak Karmal, head of the Revolutionary Council in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Al-Jumayyil Visit to Damascus 'Fruitful, Positive'

JN051252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Lebanese political and press circles have welcomed the Damascus meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Arab and foreign press was unanimous on the meeting's positive results.

President al-Jumayyil's recent visit to Damascus was the fourth since his election as president in fraternal Lebanon. We can say that each of the four meetings was a positive and fruitful session in the interest of the two fraternal countries and the Arab cause in general. Any future meeting, based on the two fraternal countries' national and pan-Arab interests, must be a positive and fruitful meeting in the interest of the two countries and the Arabs' struggle for freedom, progress, and unity; for safeguarding independence and sovereignty; for liberating the occupied territories; and for restoring usurped rights.

In light of the current and past Lebanese circumstances, Syrian-Lebanese cooperation is of special importance to Lebanon, which U.S. imperialism and Israel attempted to turn into a card of pressure and compromise, an arena of civil war, a hotbed of Arab-Arab conflict, and a NATO base as an extension to the arena of Israel's security. Syria has special and general pan-Arab interest in seeing Lebanon healthy, secure, stable, effective in its Arab arena, affiliated with its national identity and fortified against the U.S. ambitions of hegemony and against Israeli expansion. This is why there has been and is harmony between Lebanon's higher national interests and Syria's national and pan-Arab security and political interests. This harmony, together with the firm historic and geographical ties between the twin countries, constitutes a permanent, strong, and solid basis for a continuous, fruitful, and sincere cooperation between the two fraternal countries which is unequaled by any relations between any two states in the world. Such cooperation must be a useful cooperation, a factor of strength for both sides, and a positive element of the two sides' regional and international policies.

In light of the current circumstances and the Lebanese situation, Syria is capable of extending aid and support to the Lebanese brothers in their efforts to liquidate the effects of the civil war, pursue the march on the road of national accord, settle their differences on the basis of guaranteeing the citizen's security, protect and strengthen the symbols of national unity and the unity of people and land, and devote all potentials and forces to the battle of liberating the land from the Israeli invaders. As President Hafiz al-Asad has said more than once, Syria supports Lebanon and will continue to do so. Proceeding from this confirmation, every Lebanese who is concerned about Lebanon's existence, survival, territorial integrity, the unity of its land and people, its Arab role, its national interests, and coexistence among its citizens will receive welcome, support, and understanding.

There can be no problem between Syria and Lebanon now or in the future. Moreover, Syria will not hesitate in supporting every Lebanese effort to strengthen Lebanon and its legitimate authority that represents all Lebanese and the principles of national accord and national unity. Damascus will continue to be a refuge and support for anyone who works for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, independence, liberation from foreign occupation and hegemony, and Arab identity.

TISHRIN on Lebanese Security, Political Reform

JN060841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the integral relationship between security and reform in Lebanon, *TISHRIN* says that the Syrian-Lebanese meetings have always been based on the need to solve the Lebanese crisis in a national, pan-Arab manner; that although the causes of these meetings were diverse in their forms and circumstances, they always had the same essential aims — security for all the Lebanese people through strong national unity, liberating Lebanon from the Zionist invaders, robbing Israel of any political gains, pre-empting U.S. moves to connect the Lebanese crisis with the region's crisis that has international dimensions, and carrying out the political reforms which have been agreed and which will give Lebanon a new image and ensure a continuous Lebanese national unity and pan-Arab policy.

Naturally, these aims were imbedded in the resolutions of Geneva and Lausanne. They were also included in the national unity government's policy statement. Damascus' insistence on the need to implement the security plans does not in any way mean a separation between security and its integral political elements and pillars.

TISHRIN adds: Normalizing relations among the Lebanese is the best means of realizing equal opportunities. The only option is to bear responsibility, carry out duties, and struggle against Israel, which is still occupying southern Lebanon and exercising various military, political, and economic pressures on it. Israel is

trying to prevent and destroy the Arab solution, which is the only option and way out for Lebanon. Israel is painstakingly working to enlist agents, such as Antoine Lahd in the south, to assume the task of oppressing the people, disturbing peace and stability, spreading anarchy, and promoting the policy of explosions and assassinations such as yesterday's assassination attempt on the life of Salim al-Huss, one of the pillars of the national unity government.

Although these explosions are the only weapon left in the hands of the agents, they are an example of the failure of those who fight the Arab solution. These explosions show the serious continuation of Israel's efforts and those of its well known agents to foil a solution and undermine the results of the Syrian- Lebanese talks in which President Hafiz al-Asad showed, as always, his insistence on helping Lebanon to emerge victorious in its Arab option that originated in Damascus. The Karami government assumed the responsibility of implementing this option, and Syria pledged to support it.

In conclusion the paper says: Syria, which opened its arms to everyone and extended support for all those sincere, faithful persons who intend to contribute toward a solution, has no alternative to the Arab solution, on whose basis, methods, and aims it is cooperating with the Lebanese legitimacy. This solution must pursue its practical course.

In another comment *TISHRIN* says: It is the duty of the Lebanese decisionmakers to work for the sake of Lebanon and to complete the security plans. They should take into account the issue of political reforms even before completing the security plans. The security issue is inseparable from political reforms. Security plans must go along with political reforms. This will gain time and allow basic solutions to the outstanding problems among the disputing Lebanese parties.

The Lebanese decisionmakers will find that Syria will, as always, cooperate with them to end the abnormal situation which Lebanon has been living throughout the past 10 years. They will find that betting on the Arab solution is a winning bet and that any other bets will lose. Lebanon's future will be only within the Arab surroundings and the Arab body.

Palestine Broadcast on 'Massacre' Anniversary
JN041901 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Excerpts] Brother strugglers: This week's issue of *AT-TALA'I'* magazine, organ of the As-Sa'iqah organization and the PLO, was issued in Damascus today. In an editorial headlined "The Anniversary of the September Massacres," the magazine says: Now we are at the beginning of September. This month cannot be forgotten nor removed from the memory of the Arab Palestinian people, because September is the month of massacres perpetrated by the Jordanian regime against the Arab Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution at Israel's instigation.

The Jordanian regime's massacres in September 1970 against the Palestinian revolution were not a reaction by the Jordanian regime nor a response to what the Jordanian regime described as violations, provocations, or challenges, or the confusion which erupted in Jordan with the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution.

These were not the true reasons. The facts have become known to everybody, one being that the establishment of the emirate of Trans-Jordan, which became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, was a prelude to establishing Israel; that is, to receive the Arab Palestinians who were expelled by the Zionists. Thus the emirate of Trans-Jordan would become a buffer state between Israel and the Arab nation — a wall which would protect Israel from the Arabs.

This was the reason for establishing the Jordanian regime from the beginning. In fact, that regime did not fail to conspire against the Arab nation and to obstruct its liberation movement.

However, this year's anniversary does not merely commemorate amassacre which disgraced its perpetrators forever. Unfortunately, we see the September massacres, in which the Jordanian regime failed to gather their evil fruits, as a warning that Jordan will now give its poisonous fruits to the likes of 'Arafat's right-wing leadership.

The Palestinian people, who refused to relinquish their rights to Palestine and who sacrificed thousands of their sons in the Jordanian regime's September massacres, are now witnessing 'Arafat's leadership attempting to achieve for the Jordanian regime what that regime failed to achieve in the September massacres — namely, to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The only difference is that the U.S. bribe in September, 1970 was the Rogers plan and the U.S. bribe today is called the Reagan plan. The Palestinian people are not only surprised, but also outraged at anyone who attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause — even if he is a Palestinian. The Palestinian people are determined to deter every defeatist and deviant.

Reportage on Meetings Between Shamir, Peres

Portfolio Distribution Decided

TA051244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir agreed that the Likud and the Alignment will receive an equal share of 10 portfolios each. The Alignment will receive the premiership, the defense portfolio, and the industry and commerce, agriculture, education, transport, energy, immigrant absorption, health, and information portfolios. The Likud will receive the deputy premiership, the foreign affairs portfolio, and the finance, religious affairs, communications, tourism, justice, labor and social welfare, construction and housing, and science portfolios.

It is still unclear who will receive the interior and police portfolios. Our correspondent in the Knesset Tzvi Isra'eli reports that the Labor Party attaches great importance to the agriculture portfolio and demanded it, even though it was reported that Ari'el Sharon wanted this portfolio. Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres will meet again this afternoon.

Details of Proposals

TA051726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A few minutes ago Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir concluded their second meeting today on the matter of the composition of the national unity government. Ministers Burg and Hammer met this afternoon with Yitzhaq Shamir and asked him for the National Religious Party [NRP] to be given two ministers in the unity government. At the same time, they emphasized that they were not presenting an ultimatum. Our correspondent Shalom Oren comments that if the NRP is only given one minister, there may be competition inside the party over that post.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that, according to the conclusions [sikumim] between the Alignment and the Likud, the parties who are partners of the large blocs will be given portfolios based on the principle of one minister in return for Knesset members. Accordingly, the SHAS faction will have a minister in the Cabinet. Representatives of Morasha say they have agreed [sikmu] with the Likud that their representative will be a minister if they join the government. They say they may join the unity government if the Likud grants several of their demands [derishotehem]. The Tehiya members have turned down Morasha's suggestion of joining the government together.

Third Meeting Held

TA051813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir will again meet tomorrow on the formation of the national unity government. They hope to be able to present it tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that a few minutes ago Peres and Shamir ended another talk, the third that they had today. It was decided that Moshe Shahal, Moshe Nisim, Dan Meridor, and 'Uzi Bar'am will work out a proposal for the distribution of government portfolios this evening. This proposal will serve as the basis for the Shamir-Peres meeting tomorrow. At the same time, Knesset member Shahal and Minister Nisim are formulating all the government's basic guidelines.

Agreement Signed Between Agudat Yisra'el, Likud

TA051128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Representatives of the Likud and Agudat Yisra'el are presently signing the agreement between the two parties. The agreement guarantees Agudat Yisra'el participation in the national unity government. One party representative will be a deputy minister and another will be appointed chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee. Knesset member Avraham Shapira told our correspondent Shalom Oren that the Likud has undertaken to comply with most of the demands submitted by Agudat Yisra'el on religious matters.

Further on Agreement

TA051659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Today, before completing the government's composition, Agudat Yisra'el and the Likud signed an agreement between them. In return for supporting the Likud, Knesset member [MK] Menahem Porush will be given the post of deputy minister of labor and welfare and MK Shapira will serve as the chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee. In return, the Likud guaranteed that most of its members will support amending the law of return and the law of who is a Jew and the passing of the archaeology bill.

MAPAM Sends Anniversary Greetings to Ceausescu

AU041332 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade:

I take particular pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of myself and the United Workers Party [MAPAM] of Israel, most sincere greetings on the occasion of 23 August, the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

We wish the Romanian people and the RCP, under your leadership, new successes in building socialism and prosperity and progress in the struggle for establishing lasting peace throughout the world.

At the same time, I express my satisfaction with the good relations existing between our parties, relations we wish to continue and consolidate.

Victor Shemtov, general secretary of MAPAM-Israel

MK Yosi Sarid Decides To Leave Labor Party

TA060608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Knesset Member Yosi Sarid is leaving the Labor Party. According to this morning's *HA'ARETZ*, Sarid has already discussed setting up a new Knesset bloc with the Citizens Rights Movement that would include the MAPAM Party at a later stage. Altogether such a bloc would comprise 10 Knesset members. Knesset Member Sarid told the paper that he thought others would follow in his footsteps, but he refused to say who they were. Alignment leader Shim'on Peres tried to dissuade Sarid from leaving the party.

The Voice of Israel political affairs reporter says that the Labor Party is now trying to get Yiga'el Hurvitz to join the Alignment, so that there will be equality with the Likud when Sarid and the MAPAM faction break away. Hurvitz has indicated his willingness to join the Alignment in such a case.

Reportage on Free Trade Zone Agreement

'Serious Dispute' Reported

TA040617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Industry and Commerce Ministry says progress has been made in the talks with the United States on the free trade zone. However, our correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that there is a serious dispute over the date for lifting the customs on Israeli textile exports to the United States. The industrialists in Israel demand that such exports be exempted from customs immediately upon the implementation of the free trade zone agreement. However, the Americans insist that discussion of the date for lifting the customs only take place 5 years later. At the request of Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat, the head of the textile division of the Industrialists Union left for Washington last night in an attempt to settle the dispute.

Ratification Chances Reportedly 'Slim'

TA051216 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by Silvan Shalom and from Washington by Le'on Hadar] [Text] The procrastination in the establishment of a government and the economic deterioration in Israel are causing the country trouble in the United States. This primarily concerns the free trade zone agreement. A senior adviser to Congress told *HADASHOT* yesterday: There is a big question mark concerning the ratification of the U.S.-Israeli agreement in another 2 weeks.

However, not only the free trade zone agreement is in jeopardy. The adviser believes that Israel will find it more and more difficult to obtain credit from U.S. banks in the coming weeks. "The banks are presently shivering with fear over extending loans to indebted countries."

The adviser believes that Israel will have to face the clerks at the IMF. This will compel Israel to declare itself a "developing country," and accede to the conditions of the fund, which may prove more severe than the demands of the U.S. Administration.

An Israeli delegation is currently in Washington for talks on the free trade zone. The delegation includes the Justice Ministry director general and professional officials from both the Industry and Trade and the Finance Ministry. The date set for signing the agreement is 19 September, only 2 weeks from now.

The administration is interested in an impressive signing ceremony to influence Jewish voters to support President Ronald Reagan. However, the trade unions, which usually support Israel, oppose the agreement. The U.S. workers fear that cheap imported products will flood the U.S. market and affect their income.

Many congressmen, including supporters of Israel, are facing enormous objections to the agreement in their constituencies. They fear that they may fail to secure a majority of votes for the agreement in the Congress committees.

The senior adviser believes that the chances of Congress ratifying the agreement are slim.

"If Israel had given us the impression that it is successfully trying to tackle its economic problems, I believe that it would have been possible to obtain the required majority for passing the law. However, we are continuously following the events in Israel with amazement, and there is a consensus that no help should be extended to those who are unable to help themselves."

The administration in Washington is trying to circumvent Congress's opposition to the legislation by attempting to find a formula enabling the initialing of the agreement without ratification by Congress. However, such a formula has not yet been found.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade in Jerusalem has refused to issue an official statement on reports from Washington concerning problems in passing the legislation on the free trade zone.

Husayn Opposed to Agreement

TA051534 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "There Are So Many Clauses That They Obfuscate the Goal]

[Excerpt] King Husayn has understood that the agreement between Israel and the United States may strengthen Israel not only economically, but also politically.

Talking to visitors from the United States in Amman, and even in official diplomatic contacts with the United States, he is trying to deter Washington from signing the agreement with Israel.

This is how he, in a way, is showing his ingratitude toward Israel which, 12 years ago, helped Jordan in obtaining a loan from the World Bank which planned the development project in the Jordan valley east of the Jordan River.

Israel was not jealous of Jordan's economic strengthening, nor its political strengthening. Israel's only reservation concerned Jordan's military strengthening. Husayn, however, has been trying, over the last few days, to torpedo the Israeli-U.S. agreement.

Husayn understands the political [last word in boldface print] significance of the Israeli-U.S. agreement for a free trade zone. This cannot be said of several Israeli elements who have lately been trying to frighten us by saying that the Israeli market will be flooded with U.S. products.

For those who remember it, this fright is reminiscent of the loud protests that accompanied the negotiations between Israel and the EEC 20 years ago. Today everyone admits that if the reservations of the opponents had been heeded, Israeli exports to Europe would be confronted with extremely high import duties.

Today the same thing is happening. Some people may think that high import duties are a substitute for large exports, but except for the economic consideration — which is very important — there is also the political consideration. On the one hand, it may strengthen our relations with the United States; on the other, it may create an additional course for joint interests with the United States.

King Husayn of Jordan has understood this, and therefore he is trying to foil the agreement with everything in his power. It seems that those who are trying to obstruct the signing of this agreement in its 11th hour (it is supposed to be initialed this month) have still not understood this. They do not understand that with their actions they are presenting Husayn with a political achievement on a silver platter while the latter does not have to lift a finger, whereas the U.S. Administration in Washington is interested in signing the agreement now.

POST Welcomes U.S. Pressure in Economic Sphere

TA020749 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Sep 84 p 8

[Commentary by Yosef Goell: "Salute to an Economic Arm-Twister"]

[Excerpts] I haven't made my mind up yet whether it should be called Ma'ale George or Ramot Shultz. But I have no doubt that if U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz perseveres in what reports have him doing, he will deserve the highest accolade Israel can give a true benefactor — naming a settlement after him. If he insists, it can even be on this side of the Green Line.

I am referring, of course, to reports from Washington that the U.S. Administration is holding up any action on Israeli requests, or even hints, for greater American financial aid, or at least for an early one-time transfer of an entire lump sum for the coming fiscal year.

The reports which identify Secretary of State George Shultz as being behind this American response say that the Americans are making any positive response on their part conditional on Israel adopting an implementing a real — and painful — policy of economic retrenchment.

A blessing on your head, George Shultz, if the reports are indeed true. And if they are not, American policy should make them true.

All this is not a piece of masochistic Israeli self-hate.

Rather, it is a cry of desperation at the irresponsibility of our own leaders, and a whisper of hope that perhaps some sophisticated American pressure will bring them — and us — to our collective senses.

If George Shultz is quietly but firmly putting his foot down to save Israel from itself — or at least from its irresponsible, uncourageous leaders — he should be taken seriously, and encouraged in his efforts.

Israel has an extremely strong case to make for continued massive American aid — in grants rather than in loans — for its military defence.

After all, a good part of Israel's defence problems stem from the sale of sophisticated American arms to its Arab enemies, and from their training in American military methods.

One can even make a humanitarian argument in favour of American economic aid to assist an Israel in the absorption of masses of Holocaust survivors and of other refugees from Moslem or Communist countries.

But there is absolutely no reason why America should provide a dime to support the standard of living most Israelis have developed, supposedly as a copy of what we see on American TV programmes and Hollywood movies.

There is no going cold turkey in getting rid of so pernicious and corruptive a habit as our dependence on American economic aid.

But it is in Israel's true interest to cut down that dependence as fast and as far as possible as soon as we can put our economic house in order.

There is always a danger that sounding off from Israel in support of American politicians using aid to Israel as a lever to bring it to its economic senses could turn into a club to force it into line politically in the continuing life-and-death struggle with its Arab enemies.

This is a danger Israel, and its Jewish and non-Jewish supporters in the U.S., must guard against.

But it is reasonable to argue that the U.S. will, sooner rather than later, review its aid commitments to Israel, and it may well be that the best time to initiate such a review would be while the economist George Shultz is still in office.

Besides there is good reason to believe that what our own political leaders need to endow them with a sense of economic urgency and political courage is persuasive evidence of American arm-twisting that leaves them no alternative but to do what needs be done, no matter how painful.

Oren Commentary on McFarlane Speech, Reagan Policy

TA041536 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 84 p 9

[Commentary by correspondent in the United States Amir Oren: "Mutual Dependency"]

[Text] Last Tuesday, in the San Francisco Hilton, a new facet was added into the equation of Israeli security: fulfilling the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The speaker did not emerge from somewhere between the Progressive List for Peace or the PLO, but from the heart of the militant right [hayemin halokhmani], from Ronald Reagan's White House — National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane.

McFarlane said that the Reagan initiative of September 1982 claims that "the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Israel's security are not only twin targets, but that in the final analysis they are mutually dependent." McFarlane also repeated well-known statements, such as the historical challenge which Israel will face if the Arabs decide to negotiate with it: to choose between "the illusion of security stemming from ruling over an increasingly bitter Palestinian population," and between "true security which can be attained only through peace with its neighbors." The direction of things is already clear from previous statements and from the Reagan plan itself, but in talking about a mutual dependency between security and the fulfillment of Palestinian rights, the Reagan administration took another step on the road which many Israelis continue to ignore.

The first step was Camp David, where Prime Minister Begin took upon himself to negotiate the permanent status of the territories. The accords stated that these negotiations will decide the borders and the nature of the security arrangements. "The results of the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just demands." Whoever claims that "the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" is only a code name for the establishment of a Palestinian state can direct his complaints to Zemah Street [Begin's residence] in Jerusalem.

In the initiative carrying his name, Reagan stated 4 years later that "the current problem is to reach a compromise between the legitimate security concerns of Israel and between the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." This means that there is a conflict between the two "legitimacies," Israel's concerns and the Palestinians' rights. More security means less of an entity and therefore Reagan himself expressed opposition to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This opposition vanished from McFarlane's speech in San Francisco (and with it clear opposition to the annexation of the territories and permanent Israeli control there). Palestinian rights and Israel's security remained ripe for compromise — "twin targets," in the language of McFarlane, who was addressing the "Hadasa" conference — and this time they were even found to be mutually dependent. That is as much as saying that additional Palestinian rights add to Israel's security, instead of diminishing it.

Speaking in Reagan's name, McFarlane told an American Jewish audience things which are acceptable to many Israeli moderates but which are not acceptable to those who view themselves as zealous friends of Israel in the United States. The latter hang upon the outspoken stand of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and wait anxiously for the expected fight over the post of national security adviser in Reagan's second administration which will commence in January 1985. They also understand that there is a basic continuation between the policies of U.S. Administrations in the Middle East. If this holds true from Johnson to Reagan, then it is all the more so from one Reagan administration to the next. But they hope that the "solution" school — which believes that the administration should be active in trying to solve the Israeli-Arab conflict — will be pushed aside. Reagan will not change even if Kirkpatrick replaces McFarlane, but the pursuit of a solution will remain a verbal exercise only.

Reference to "the security stemming from controlling a bitter population" in the territories is also an illusion. Reagan's message to Israel and U.S. Jewry should be clear to all who hear a political speech in San Francisco or to whoever reads it accurately on both sides of the Jordan River. From now on being surprised will point at ignorance. When U.S. spokesmen again swear allegiance to Israel's security, one should consider what they mean: not only more weapons, more money, and more political support, but also a Palestinian entity.

Deputy Prime Minister Levi on Settlements

TA052047 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Deputy Prime Minister David Levi interviewed on Moqed program by Nisim Mish'al, Yoram Ronen, and Yisra'el Segal — in studio, at 1700 GMT — videotaped]

[Excerpt][Ronen] On the matter of settlements, it seems that you [the Likud] have made a concession. In fact, you have given the Alignment the power to veto the establishment and development of new settlements.

[Levi] No.

[Ronen] Development will be decided by the Cabinet. The establishment of new settlements will be implemented a little more slowly.

[Levi] First of all, the principle of development has been accepted by the entire government, composed, as is known, of the Likud and the Alignment.

The Alignment did not want to hear of the term development and said: If we develop their settlements, we are, I would say, steering toward a certain type of future. They are not speaking about their removal...

[Mish'al — interrupting] But therefore the Alignment added a reservation that development, the extent of development, will be decided upon by the Cabinet.

[Levi] It was not the Alignment that presented or achieved a reservation and, after all, who decides? Not the government. We have approved that principle. We approved yet another principle.

Concerning the government decisions on new settlements; the Alignment did not want at all to hear about that, it rejected it out of hand, now it accepts — it is not yet formulations...

[Mish'al — interrupting] But can you tell us that the impetus of development will continue as it has been over the past 7 years, when you were alone in power?

[Levi] We are not divorced from reality and nor are we on another planet. We must decide on the principle of a continuation of the development, but when the country, as it is, is in a difficult economic situation, should it be conceivable that we should say that what is under our eyes is only an enormous development impetus in every other field in the country, does it not interest us...

[Mish'al — interrupting] Sir, in the economic field — sir, in the economic situation, in fact, will the Likud be prepared to concede something that is very much a matter of principle, the matter of settlements?

[Levi] It is not conceding any principle.
[Ronen] It is conceding on the implementation.
[Levi] It is not conceding on the implementation.
[Mish'al] It is conceding on the development.
[Levi] That will be in accordance with our possibilities, with the principle, and it has a political dimension, when the Alignment — and they told me this, in the negotiations — this is not just an economic problem, it is a problem of a political principle for us.

[Mish'al] And it is conceding on this.
[Levi] Not on this.
[Mish'al] For the sake of the economy.
[Levi] No. The Alignment accepts the principle and the scale will be decided upon by the Cabinet.

[Segal] Will the Alignment accept the principle you have always supported and encouraged, of a renewal of the Jewish colony in Samaria? Is this conceivable?

[Levi] Look, if we now go into every point, the Alignment accepts, and that is the principle I wanted to explain, it accepts the government decisions about all the settlements decided upon by the government and, according to their announcement, they do not want to hear about them at all, but it has accepted the principle that these are government decisions that are valid and recognized by the Alignment.

[Segal] But the implementation will be much slower. You decided on 28 settlements and, at least for the coming year, no more than 5 will be established in actual fact.

[Levi] We will yet discuss this. I want to say that, on implementation, the government has established settlements, determined facts in the field. Those facts are not longer just Likud facts, they are facts of a national unity government in which the Alignment is a partner and that, from our viewpoint, is an enormous achievement. When they opposed the development, I repeat, for them the principle was the political aspect. Today they accept the principle of this development. If I am in the Cabinet as the minister of housing and construction, I want to tell you, let those called the faithful of Eretz Yisra'el be calm.

[Mish'al] Pardon me, sir, in other words, what you are saying is that every minister can, in fact, do what he wants in the Cabinet. But there is a policy. You are in fact hinting that, as minister of housing and construction, you will do what you want...

[Levi — interrupting] I am not hinting. If anyone thinks there will be a freeze; there will not be a freeze.

[Ronen] But there will be a slowing-down.

[Levi] There will be a slowing-down in all the fields of our life, in accordance with the situation, but, when you point to a certain sphere in which you want to emphasize a freeze or a demonstrative slowing-down, that will not occur. In accordance with the possibilities as we enter into cutting down in all fields, that is an indivisible part of all the other fields. I am in charge of a ministry which, from the aspect of settlements, has done things and will also do things in the future.

IDF Force Crosses Al-Awwali on 'Routine Patrol'

TA051611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] IDF sources confirmed to our correspondent that an IDF force this morning crossed the Al-Awwali River in the direction of the Al-Kharrub region. They emphasized, however, that this is a routine patrol intended to prevent the infiltration of terrorists into this region. The sources said that the IDF periodically conducts such patrols and this has nothing to do with the fighting between the Druze and Christians in the region.

At the same time, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that in the course of such patrols the commanders of the forces usually talk with regional mukhtars and notables so as to learn of developments. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the fighting between the Druze and the Christians subsided this morning following the mediation of IDF liaison officers.

Arens Tours South Lebanon, Meets Lahd

TA051639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The defense minister today toured the An-Nabatiyah region in southern Lebanon and expressed satisfaction with the deployment of the army of southern Lebanon there.

The minister also conferred with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd. Minister Arens told him Israel hopes that in the future the army of southern Lebanon will take control of more areas in southern Lebanon.

Sources Warn of Increased Shi'ite Terrorism

TA051049 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Yona Kohen]

[Text] Well-placed security sources in Jerusalem yesterday said that the Shi'ites in Lebanon are augmenting their struggle

against us, and that an increase in attacks in southern Lebanon can be expected.

These sources stated that the Syrian Army deployed near the IDF lines in Lebanon is increasing its strength and new sophisticated missile systems have lately been added to it. These sources do not share the assessment of some IDF officers that the Syrian deployment near our line in Lebanon might prove helpful to us. This line is dangerous from our point of view and it compels the IDF to be on the alert and follow the situation closely.

As for the terrorist organizations, they are continuing to prepare for their convention, while the Syrians remain firmly opposed.

Even though the military infrastructure of the 'Arafat-led terrorists has weakened, 'Arafat's position remains quite strong. Approximately 2,000 of his men are still active in Lebanon. This too demands utmost alertness on the part of the IDF.

'Arafat Supporters Want To Convene PNC

TA060821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The supporters of Fatah and Yasir 'Arafat in the territories are exerting efforts to recruit support for 'Arafat by calling for the convening of the PNC, the PLO's parliament, in 2 weeks. These efforts are being exerted against the background of fear of a further postponement of the convening of the council. Such a postponement would weaken 'Arafat's position. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports:

[Begin recording] As the scheduled time for convening the PNC on 25 September approaches, and as it becomes clearer that Yasir 'Arafat is facing difficulties in convening the council, his supporters in the territories are increasing their efforts to provide him with public backing to assist him in his efforts. Especially active in this regard are the editors of the East Jerusalem newspapers which have recently been publishing polls conducted among dignitaries in the territories. The latter call for the convening of the PNC at the agreed upon time, adding that any setback in the efforts to achieve national unity might further weaken the PLO and delay the solution of many urgent problems. It is becoming evident that despite all the arrangements made during a series of meetings between Fatah and the leftist organizations united in the Democratic Alliance, 'Arafat has not been successful in convening the council which would give him renewed legitimacy in facing the demands for his dismissal raised by Syria and its Palestinian supporters. The latter demand that earlier decisions which would weaken 'Arafat's position be implemented even before the convening of the PNC, scheduled to be held in 2 weeks' time. Every delay is interpreted as a further erosion of 'Arafat's position.

Fatah and 'Arafat were therefore forced to appeal to their supporters in the territories and begin a campaign to bring about the urgent convening of the council. Dignitaries such as the deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, expressed the opinion that the council must be convened at all costs in order to salvage what remains to be salvaged, even if this means a split in the PLO. The terminology used is: We must shake ourselves free from the system of unanimous decisions which resulted in the paralysis of the organization, and act on the basis of majority decisions. This means convening the council even without the National Alliance which includes the supporters of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], As-Sa'iqah, and others.

Meanwhile, the efforts to organize support for 'Arafat can be termed initial efforts. However, one result of these efforts can already be seen. There are those who say that the confrontation which took place Tuesday in the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp started as the result of a conflict between supporters of the two sides. [end recording]

'High-Level' Swazi Delegation Arrives 5 Sep

TA050738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A high-level delegation from Swaziland arrived in Israel this morning. The delegation includes the defense and works ministers and a prince representing the queen of the African state. The delegation arrived on a Maof Airline flight which inaugurated the first international line to Swaziland, which will serve tourists going to South Africa. The delegation was received at Ben-Gurion Airport by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir.

The guests are scheduled to meet the president, the prime minister, and the defense minister, tour IDF installations and the Israel Aircraft Industries, and hold procurement talks. The Swazi minister of industry and tourism will also come to Israel this weekend.

Meets Foreign Ministry Official

TA051837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The maiden flight of Ma'of Airlines to Swaziland returned this morning with a high-powered official delegation headed by one of the more senior of that country's many princes. Gid'on Remez spoke with the Swazi visitors at a luncheon given in Jerusalem by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche:

[Begin recording] [Remez] Tiny Swaziland, lost between South Africa and Mozambique, has learned to be nation of diplomats, says its foreign ministers. Its situation also makes the direct air connection to the outside world especially important.

[Unidentified Swazi visitor] As far as we are concerned, in Swaziland we feel that this is one of the most highly (?successful) industrial endeavors on our part, to be able to go to the outside world. We feel that, in doing so, we have done something, the two countries have done a very, very great service for their two peoples.

[Remez] Development cooperation with Israel has also increased, and what better examples of the results than the young labor minister of Swaziland, the only member of the delegation to attend Mr Kimche's luncheon in full tribal dress. He was here as a student during the Lebanese war and is convinced of the unfairness of world opinion about it.

[Unidentified Swazi visitor] My personal feeling is that since I was happy, I would say so, to have been in the Middle East about 1982 to look at that war with Lebanon, with the PLO in Lebanon; the people who have been to Israel and who have seen the position, I would take them to be the best ambassadors to their respective countries.

But, you know, it looks as though that is not coming at a great speed, shall I say.

[Remez] With Swaziland, in any case, there is full understanding.

Prince Nkhatshwa told me that the queen regent was glad to accept President Herzog's invitation and to send the highest-ranking delegation. [end recording]

Briefs

Two Envoys Present Credentials— On 4 September two new envoys presented their credentials to President Hayim Herzog: one is Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez, the ambassador of Honduras; and the second one is Ilinome Tarua, representing Papua New Guinea. [Summary] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Sep 84 TA*]

Unemployment Figures — Over the last 9 months the number of unemployed increased to 68,000. In development towns, unemployment affects 40 percent of the working population, according to Histadrut sources. [Summary] [*Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Sep 84 TA*]

ALGERIA

Algiers: Moroccan Hunger Strikers Said To Be in Coma

LD041044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Sources close to the families of detainees who are continuing their hunger strike at the Marrakesh and Sfax hospitals say that the Moroccan authorities have imposed a ban on visits to the men on strike. According to the same sources, at least 3 of the detainees are now in a coma and one of the detainees has died, having been on a hunger strike since 4 July. The families of the striking detainees have issued another categorical denial of the claims by members of the Moroccan Human Rights delegation and of the Moroccan Lawyers League that the striking detainees ended their strike last Friday [31 August].

In Paris, hundreds of demonstrators, the majority of whom were Moroccans, staged a rally yesterday afternoon in front of the Moroccan Embassy in the French capital, in support of the Moroccan political detainees on hunger strike and delivered a letter of protest to the Moroccan Embassy.

LIBYA

U.S. Maneuvers Reported; Some Units on Alert

LD052236 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The General Command of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces has issued a communique which says:

The American 6th Fleet has been conducting large-scale maneuvers these days in areas adjoining the territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah, with the participation of the aircraft carriers *America* and *Saratoga* which are accompanied by 16 escort and landing ships in two groups led by the flagship. The aircraft carrier *America* has sailed to Egypt.

These maneuvers coincide with the anniversary of the visit of the late As-Sadat to occupied Palestine to proclaim his surrender to the Zionist enemy during the 'Id al-Adha festival in 1977, which is regarded as a disgrace to Egypt and its free citizens. As a result of these provocations some units of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces were put on alert for 'Id al-Adha.

AFP: Libya, France Relaunch Chad Negotiations

NC051701 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sep 5 (AFP) — France and Libya, who have troops supporting warring factions in Chad, have relaunched negotiations for a settlement of the conflict, informed sources said here today. Guy Georgy, special envoy of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, had an hour and a half of talks on the subject here yesterday with Libyan number two 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, according to the sources. Libya is helping rebel forces of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei to control the north of the country while President Hissein Habre holds the south with French and Zairean support. Major Jallud repeated Libya's position on a complete withdrawal from Chad, the sources said. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has previously said that Libya would pull out if France and Zaire did the same.

France has said it would consider a progressive, simultaneous withdrawal but Libya does not accept this. The same sources said Mr Jallud did not insist on a political solution of the conflict between Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni before military withdrawal. He also said Libya needed three or four weeks to study the "new situation" created by the signing of a treaty of union between Libya and Morocco last week.

Mr Georgy, a former ambassador to Libya, Iran and Algeria, was here to represent France at celebrations over the weekend marking the 15th anniversary of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi coming to power.

Reportage on Winding Up of Al-Fatih Celebration

Visiting Dignitaries Leave Tripoli

LD051020 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 9, Sept 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Muhammad Sa'id Afghani, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and speaker of the Loya Jirga of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, education minister of the Socialsit Republic of Vietnam, Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement Murabitun, and state member of civil affairs of the People's Republic of China [no name as received], left Tripoli last night after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people comemorating the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Interviewed on Maghreb Developments

PM051558 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Sep 84 p 2

[Interview with President Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala by Francis Hauter; date and place not given]

[Text] Hauter: What is your response to the meeting between Hassan II and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the signing of the Oujda treaty?

Ould Haydala: In Mauritania we believe that it is too early to adopt an objective stance because we cannot form a real and accurate idea of the aim of the treaty. As you know, we are signatories of the treay of harmony and fraternity with Algeria and Tunisia, and we believe that this treaty is an effective and logical basis for the establishment of the Greater Maghreb to which all the region's peoples aspire. We hope that the aim of this meeting and the subsequent treaty is not that of sabotaging this establishment of the Maghreb. In particular that this treaty will not set back a settlement in the Western Sahara.

Hauter: Are you afraid that the Maghreb will now be split into two blocs?

Ould Haydala: Precisely. We hope at least that this is not the aim.

Hauter: Will Mauritania's recognition of the SDAR be reflected in greater backing for the Saharans?

Ould Haydala: I do not believe so at all. We have recognized the SDAR for objective reasons, for Mauritania's own interests. So it in no way alters our position, particularly in the Saharan conflict. In this connection we believe that we must be neutral with respect to the two belligerent parties.

Hauter: How do you assess the risk of Morocco's carrying out its threat to pursue the Saharans into Mauritania? Is it a real risk?

Ould Haydala: I sincerely believe that if Morocco merely wants to pursue the Saharans then the risk of its entering Mauritania is certainly not a real one. Because as far as we know the Saharans are not using Mauritania to attack Morocco. And we keep the closest watch over our territory. Of course, it is very large. But we believe nevertheless that for an attack to take place there must be at least a column on the move. And that does not happen on our territory. The Polisario Front has not established itself in Mauritania. We can affirm this. So, honestly, when it comes to pursuing the Saharans, no such risk exists. But if the aim of the threat is to extend the conflict to Mauritania, then that risk does indeed exist. We believe that that is in no one's interests. As far as we are concerned, we will do our utmost to avoid having to fight our brothers and the Moroccan Army. But if we are attacked we will be obliged to defend ourselves.

Hauter: If Morocco were to carry out this threat, would you appeal for military aid from France or Algeria?

Ould Haydala: We believe that we must depend on Allah and our own strength. The Mauritanians would have to be overrun before they appealed to anyone else. Of course if we are overrun we will appeal to all our friends. Be that as it may, hitherto we have not appealed to anyone.

Hauter: Would you be willing now to establish a direct dialogue with Hassan II?

Ould Haydala: We are always in favor of dialogue. It has never ceased with Morocco. Either officially, as at Taieb, or indirectly. Contacts between us have never been broken off until Hassan II's threatening message. Since that message there has been nothing.

Hauter: How much of a burden does Mauritania's military effort still place on the country's budget?

Ould Haydala: I cannot tell you exactly how large a burden this effort constitutes. However, I can say that it has not changed, despite the signing of the peace agreement with the Polisario Front. Our war effort remains the same. Because of this enduring tension along the border. Of course, we no longer have any men dying. But we have not demobilized a single soldier. We have continued to improve our defense because of this situation. So the war effort has not changed.

Communique Deplores Moroccan-Libyan Agreement

LD052214 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In an official communique issued by the Military Committee for National Salvation today in Nouakchott, Mauritania declares that the agreement concluded between Rabat and Tripoli on 13 August in Oujda is tantamount to balkanization of the Arab Maghreb. The communique expresses the hope that the idea of creating a unified Arab Maghreb will in the end prevail over whims and emotions. The communique also expresses regret at the atmosphere now prevailing in the Arab Maghreb region.

MOROCCO

Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH Interviews Ahmed Bensouda

GF031904 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Sep 84 p 7

[Interview with Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Royal Cabinet, by *AS-SIYASAH* correspondent Ramzi Sufya in Rabat — date not given]

[Excerpts] Sufya: Since Libya supports Iran in its war against Iraq, what will be Morocco's stance toward this war after the union with Libya?

Bensouda: There is no doubt that His Majesty King Hassan II has adopted an honorable stance toward this war. He has done his best to stop this international bloodshed between the two Islamic countries. Naturally, his majesty will continue to exert all his efforts to find a peaceful solution to this massacre which is useless for both countries and, as chairman of the Arab and Islamic summit, he will knock on every door to put a limit to these human and material losses. His Majesty King Hassan II will not abandon his Iraqi brothers because the bond which links us with Iraq is stronger than anything else.

Sufya: You have fully explained the unity between Morocco and Libya. There is a rumor among political circles that the union between Morocco and Libya is part of a political deal whereby Libya has stopped its aid to the Polisario in exchange for the handing over of a large number of Libyan oppositionists who are in Moroccan territory?

Bensouda: I swear by God that these are disgraceful impressions and analyses. I may be pessimistic in my answer, but whenever the Arabs have wanted to achieve a good step toward a sound and honorable goal, we have only found queries in our circles and have stressed the negative side rather than the positive. Maybe I would have accepted this question 3 or 4 years ago, but it is totally different now, particularly at this time, and thank God, Morocco has total control of its territories in the desert.

I do not mean to say it controls but rather it protects its unity. After the construction and completion of the security belt you will see with your own eyes and be certain that none of the

Polisario elements will be able to infiltrate through Tindouf, unless they use means which exceed those of a Third World country, in which case proper action would be taken. They recently tried to infiltrate through Mauritania but they were defeated and will never try it again. Thus, we ask: Why should we make a deal when we have nothing to gain and nothing to lose?

That is why this federation was signed during Morocco's favorable circumstances in the desert. We made the union for the sake of the union, for what the union will lead to, and for the benefit of the whole Arab world. If the union was in a form of a deal, then what should we give to other Arab countries and African countries which will join the union? Certainly, there was no deal, but there is a feeling for the importance of this union. When his majesty the king and Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi signed the agreement, no organization raised its voice and no citizen whispered in denunciation of this act. When we were children we learned, and with total regret at the time, a verse from you, the Arabs in the Mashriq. When we were colonalized you taught us: "The country of the Arabs is my homeland, from Damascus to Tetouan and from Najd to Yemen," and so forth. This is the desire of the Arab countries which was expressed by an Arab poet from the Mashriq and we memorized it when we were children and now we are achieving the dream of this Arab poet. It is strange that the Arabs are asking why the union was established? The answer is that the union among the Arab countries is, for no other reason, the right principle.

Sufya: Bensouda, there is a very important question which I want you to answer directly. A report, published by an Egyptian magazine and carried by the news agencies, indicated that Morocco had handed over to Al-Qadhdhafi his main opponent, 'Umar al-Muhayshi, who was living in Morocco. The report says that Al-Muhayshi boarded a Moroccan plane bound for Saudi Arabia. En route he was told that the plane was having problems and that it was necessary to land in Malta to make repairs. However, instead of Malta the plane suddenly landed at Tripoli Airport, where Al-Muhayshi was astonished to see Al-Qadhdhafi waiting for him. Is this true?

Bensouda: As a responsible official I assure you that, I even swear to you that, I never knew that the Libyan opposition leader, 'Umar al-Muhayshi, was staying in Morocco. I heard this story for the first time when I met with Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in Romania during a visit to that country. President Numayri asked me about the correctness of this report and I swore to him that I knew absolutely nothing about this matter. My continuous service with his majesty and with his father and predecessors qualifies me to say and assure you with confidence that his majesty never extradites a guest or disappoints a refugee. This is only an imaginary story. I assure you that from this moment I will try to investigate the correctness of this report. However, I am extremely confident that Al-Hasan ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf would never do something which contradicts the tradition of the ruling family.

Sufya: Can I, then, dismiss this report?

Bensouda: Yes, you can strongly dismiss it.

Sufya: Has the sudden visit by the French president to Morocco any relation with the Moroccan-Libyan union?

Bensouda: As you know, Morocco has good relations with France. This is not the first time that President Mitterrand has come to Morocco. The distance between Morocco and France is not great. As far as I know the French president paid a private visit for rest and recreation. I do not think that Mitterrand would come from France to discuss the question of this union. France knows that Morocco is a free and independent country and knows that Libya is a free and independent country and that each of these countries has the right to decide their own affairs. Therefore, I rule out that he came to discuss the question of the union. He is the president of a friendly country who can visit his friend. However, I cannot say that his majesty the king and President Mitterrand do not speak on politics when they meet. I assure you that they can speak about whatever theywant; perhaps they talked about the union. However, I rule out that Mitterrand came to Morocco to ask about the nature of this union. Mitterrand, who is the president of a friendly country, always visits Morocco.

Jobert Speculation on Goal of Mitterrand Visit Cited

LD051503 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Paris Sept 5 (MAP) — Mr Michel Jobert, former French minister estimated Tuesday during a talk on a peripherical [as received] radio that [the] recent two day private visit to Morocco of French President President Francois Mitterrand might have as a goal a French initiative in the Middle East: "The president of the Republic going to Morocco apparently to deal with issues of the Maghreb, including Chad, had probably in his mind, this is but a supposition, the role he wants to play soon in the Middle East...on the eve of his official visit to Syria".

According to Mr Jobert, "Mr Mitterrand has [a] few weeks before him prior to the November election (of President Reagan) to take initiatives in the Middle East and eventually convene a conference" and "in order to reach this goal he must see one of the main actors in this affair, a man of open-mindness, conciliation, and of a certain Muslim strictness, King Hassan II of Morocco".

"President Mitterand, he added, is aware of the fact that President Reagan, the day after his reelection, will want to do something in the Middle East". This does not rule out the fact that we want to play our role..."

According to Mr Jobert, the sovereign of Morocco, in his capacity of chairman of [the] Al-Quds [Jerusalem] committee might help the French initiative in Syria. Mr Mitterrand's visit to Syria, announced for next autumn by the Arab press, has not been confirmed officially in Paris

'Sources' Give Details of Hunger Strike

LD041327 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat Sept 4 (MAP) — About sixty detainees affiliated to the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) party and the

Organization for the Popular Democratic Action (OADP) party (formerly known as the March 23 Organization), a [word indistinct] organization, have benefited from the royal grace decreed on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the revolution of the king and the people and which concerned more than 350 detainees, well-informed sources announced here Monday. On the other hand, the same sources added that all hunger-strikers have put an end to their movement at the exception of two detainees who persist in following their hunger-strike.

It is to be pointed out that two hunger-strikers have recently died in the prison of Essaouira and Safi. Following their regrettable death and the tendentious campaign led by certain foreign media, authorized Moroccan sources felt it necessary to bring the following explanations:

First of all, they recall that the hunger-strikers are common law detainees that were convicted on charges of causing public [words indistinct] armed attack causing death and injuries, serious prejudices to other people's goods and criminal burning. As such, these prisoners could not claim a favored treatement or a special regime and were thus imprisoned in the same conditions than the convicts of their category.

The label of "political prisoners" as they are so joyfully called by the foreign press is wrong and must be excluded, added the same sources, who underlined that this label is only applied to those who, in certain regimes, are convicted for their ideas and their political opinions. Certain detainees belonging to political parties and who have been sentenced to short term imprisonment in the same circumstances and for minor offenses have been discharged on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution of the king and the people benefitting thus from the royal grace.

As to the 29 hunger-strikers, as soon as their case was signaled to the concerned authorities, they received the visit of officials who did their utmost to dissuade them from continuing their movement. Some of them who persisted in their action, despite the intervention of their relatives, were sent to the hospitals for medical care, in conformity with the prescriptions of a commission of doctors who paid them a visit.

Candidates for Upcoming General Elections Detailed

LD051455 Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat Sept 5 (MAP) — The number of candidates at the national level to canvass for the 199 seats in the House of Representatives has reached 1366, giving thus a percentage of 7 candidates for one (?seat), according to the data concerning the candidacies to the upcoming general elections scheduled for September 14 in Morocco.

Among the 1366 candidates, 16 are female candidates belonging to seven political parties. According to these data, 135 former deputies are candidates to these elections. 12 political parties are participating in these general elections for the renewal of the 306-seat House of Representatives, the two-thirds of which will be elected directly. For the first time in the history of general elections in Morocco, the Moroccan nationals abroad will be represented by 5 deputies that will be elected by Morocco immigrant workers.

The participating political parties and the number of their candidates are as follow: Party of Istiqlal (socialist-democratic) 197 candidates: the Constitutional Union Party (center-democrat) 196 candidates, the National Rally of Independents (social democrat) 176, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (socialist) 171 candidates, the Popular Movement (conservative) Party (settled in the rural world) 166 candidates, the Party of Progress and Socialism (communist) 160 candidates, the Democrat National Party (center-democrat) 153 candidates, the Constitutional Democratic and Popular Movement (conservative) 65 candidates, Organization of the Popular and Democratic Action (leftist) 31 candidates, the Party for Democracy and Independence (nationalist) 22 candidates, the Party of Action (conservative) 18 candidates and the Party of the Social Center (center) 11 candidates.

SUDAN

Deputy Governor Comments on Regional Division

EA311954 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The transitional phase for the Southern Region, determined by Republican Order No 1 at 18 months, is nearing its end. This morning's *AS-SAHAFAH* contains an interview with Aldo Ajo, deputy governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Region. The paper interviewed him on the issues of the moment and the future of decentralization in the southern regions. Here, in this part of the "Press Platform" program is the dialogue:

Replying to a question on claims by the opponents of division [of the Southern Region] that the division abrogated the Addis Ababa agreement, his excellency said: We should not drag the regional autonomy agreement into the current controversy on division. President Numayri has repeatedly said that the agreement stands, that it has not been canceled or amended, and that decentralization through the setting up of three regions in the south was effected in response to the wishes of southern citizens within the framework of the law governing the southern provinces, so that authority is brought near to the citizens and is exercised by them.

He continued: If they persist with their claims that decentralization has abrogated the agreement, then they should show how and when this happened. The truth is that not a single piece of the text of the agreement was affected by amendment or cancellation.

He said the south has been divided into three regions. The citizens have acquired greater political, administrative and representational powers and the right to rule themselves by themselves. He added that it is time for the opponents to understand the philosophy of decentralization, because this policy is one of the pillars of national unity for a united and strong Sudan, free from conflict and for confirmed assurance for equality among the Sudanese people.

In reply to a question on the attitude of the Bahr al-Ghazal masses toward decentralization 1 and 1/2 years since the setting up of the region and the first regional government in Bahr al-Ghazal, Aldo Ajo confirmed that they have accepted the division, supported all decentralization decisions, and have declared their adherence to the achievements made as a result of the setting up of Bahr al-Ghazal Region. His excellency said: It is true that most citizens had reservations about administrative division, but they soon came to understand it by virtue of the objective reasons underlying it. No one in Bahr al-Ghazal objects any longer to the decision of the president of the Republic to divide the south into three regions.

He said: One of the reasons which prompted the citizens to accept the wisdom of the decision on division was that the division not only conformed with the decentralization policy but was basically the product of a proposal made by the southern citizens to the president of the Republic. There was unanimity among the brothers in East Equatoria and West Equatoria Provinces who pressed the president to study the matter and take the appropriate decision.

There was discussion and debate, and supporters and opponents of division exchanged one accusation after another. The matter could have led to civil strife and serious confrontation between the two groups. The wheel of work stopped in regional government institutions.

He went on to say: When the president of the Republic used his constitutional powers and issued Republican Order No 1 on administrative division, he was doing no more than responding with his courageous decision to the need of the broad masses — in spite of the opposition of some southern politicians. He solved the problem of the two differing groups on division. It was a problem that preoccupied the southerners for almost a year.

The deputy governor stressed that what the Bahr al-Ghazal Government is doing by way of urgent reforms in basic services and the completion of the region's development projects, which had been greatly neglected in past years, has convinced citizens more than at any time before that a government close by in Waw is capable of solving their problems.

Mr Ajo also spoke about the rebellious movement in the [word indistinct] no link between the rebellion and the division of the south into three regions and the putting into effect of Islamic law. He said: The latest rebellion began before the republican order on administrative division and before the announcement about the introduction of Islamic law. The reasons which led to the outbreak of the latest rebellion lie in the fact that the communists succeeded this time in exploiting our transient economic conditions. This enabled them in the south to arouse emotions and ethnic pride. They succeeded in deluding some innocent citizens in the south by different means. They told them, "We shall save you from backwardness and hunger."

We shall work for equality between the north and the south. But when they achieved their goal of attracting these poor people to their camps and putting them under arms they turned against their declared goals, namely the elimination of backwardness and putting an end to the problem of hunger, as they have been claiming. Instead of this they set themselves up as trustees of the Sudan Liberation Front.

His excellency said: If their goal was to liberate Sudan, as they claim, then they should know that the one single thing on which the Sudanese cannot differ is the independence of Sudan for which the southerners and the northerners struggled side by side. He said if the communists succeed in kindling problems and stirring up troubles in the south for a time then they will never find any southerners who will support them for their proclaimed goal of liberating Sudan.

His excellency said: Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is employing southerners to destabilize the ruling regime in Sudan for international strategic aims linked to the Middle East conflict. Aldo Ajo wondered: What Sudanese territory does the puppet Al-Qadhdhafi want to liberate? He is the one who made Libya a military base for the colonialists and a launching pad for aggression against peoples and violation of independent countries.

His excellency added that the May Revolution believed in dialogue, and if there is a renewed problem in the south then its solution cannot be achieved except with dialogue and understanding. Pushing Sudan into the arena of international conflicts would serve no purpose. He said: Sudan's enemies have undertaken a great conspiracy by deluding some innocent citizens and convincing them to join their gangs and to be armed for objectives which are of no benefit to the south.

His excellency said: The communists no doubt wish to start a war in our country. They are fighting in a land where they have no masses supporting them.

He said: Their masses, even in Libya and the USSR, are no more than trumpets of their misleading propaganda in their hired news media.

Numayri Praises Cooperation With PRC

JN011533 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has praised the cooperation between Sudan and the PRC, particularly the PRC's support for Sudan's revolution and people. President Numayri said that this cooperation stems from the two countries' close views concerning international topics in support of world peace.

This came during President Numayri's meeting today with IPU President 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid, who said after the meeting that President Numayri entrusted him with conveying his greetings and the greetings of Sudan's Government and people to the PRC's president, leaders, government, and people during the visit which he will pay to the PRC at the invitation of the PRC's leadership after the 'Id al-Adha holiday.

It is worth noting that during his visit to the PRC, Al-Sayyid will be accompanied by a high-ranking delegation from the Sudanese People's Assembly.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: SDAR Statement Condemns Rabat Regime

LD012328 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A statement by the SDAR Information and Culture Ministry, which was issued today in the liberated territories of the SDAR, mentioned the death of the Moroccan political detainees in inhuman circumstances, and the dangerous predicament in which thousands of prisoners are living. These prisoners have been detained because their opinions contradict the views of the Moroccan regime, and the Moroccan monarch is denying them their basic human rights. The statement points out that all this proves that the Rabat regime is moving toward a policy of slowly murdering Moroccan citizens.

The Saharan statement stressed that the Rabat regime has created new victims within the ranks of the Moroccan people who are struggling against this regime. In its statement, the Polisario strongly condemned these practices which are aimed at liquidating the political detainees, and it expressed its complete solidarity with the Moroccan patriots in their just battle against the Rabat regime. The Polisario also called on international public opinion to help the Moroccan patriots.

APS: SDAR's Ould Salek Discusses Maghreb Unity

LD041124 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 4 Sep 84 (APS) — "The unity of Maghreb can not be achieved as long as the Western Sahara problem is not settled", said the head of Polisario's Department of External Relations. In an interview to the Algerian radio Mr Ould Salek spoke on the Saharan people's right to self-determination, indicating that Africa will no doubt assume its responsibilities before [the] Hassan II systematic refusal to implement integrally the OAU resolution.

This refusal, he also said, affects the very bases of African states' independence mainly the intangibility of frontiers. As for the building by Rabat of new "walls" along the northeast Western Sahara Mr Ould Salek said by [word indistinct] the walls still touching borders of neighbouring countries like Mauritania, King Hassan II aims at destabilizing the whole.

APS: Ould Salek Discusses Morocco's Strategies

LD051115 Algiers APS in English 1018 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, 05 Sep 84 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Ould Salek, member of the Polisario Front Political Bureau, comments in a interview to the French daily *L'HUMANITE*, the military situation in Western Sahara following the attacks launched by the Saharan Liberation Army from 15 to 31 August against the Moroccan forces.

"These attacks," he said, "prove once again our capacity to thwart the new military apparatus imagined by Hassan II following the failure of his precedent strategies. The present situation is marked by a permanent guerrilla led by ALPS all along their defence wall, a war of 'attrition' which starts with the building of this second wall," he indicated. [sentence as received]

Mr Ould Salek further said Morocco is increasingly isolated on the African scene. On this purpose, he recalled Hassan II's refusal to answer the call of the OAU Implementing Committee, in charge of setting modalities of a cease-fire and starting negotiations. The Saharan leader also recalled that the OAU current president informed all African countries and they decided in the majority that the forthcoming OAU summit (?should) be held in presence of SDAR, "full member of the organisation since 1981".

For Mr Ould Salek, Moroccan tries once again to manoeuvre. "It is the meaning of the Morocco-Libyan treaty," he explained precising the king tries to [word indistinct] OAU from the dossier of Western Sahara, pretending now that it is an Arab problem. [sentence as received]

ETHIOPIA

ADN: Dohlus-Led SED Delegation Arrives

LD052046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 5 Sep (ADN) — A delegation of the SED Central Committee arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the formation congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The delegation is led by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and includes Central Committee members Guenter Sieber, head of the Central Committee's international department, and Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED, and Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia.

On its arrival the delegation received a fraternal welcome from Berhanu Bayeh,member of the COPWE Executive Committee and of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The formation congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia is sheduled to begin Thursday.

Release of Political Prisoners Announced

EA051208 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Since its beginning our revolution has been faced with various obstacles. It has reached its current reliable stage by getting rid of all the obstacles created by the enemies of the people and the various groups which opposed us. Since the aim of our struggle is the mutual security and progress of our true citizens, our revolution not only fights against antipeople actions which oppose this aim but makes unrestrained efforts to make sides which have carried out these actions on purpose or mistakenly, to correct their wrong stand, to (?change) their selfish and narrow group desires for the mutual objectives of the working people and stand for national development. It is on this basis that individuals who had been detained so that their practical stand and destructive actions would not disturb the revolution's progress were made to correct their antipeople characters and return to society. Ninety-six individuals who had been marching in line with the party but who had been detained as a result of their organizational [word indistinct] and other actions which created obstacles to the revolution's progress were released today.

KENYA

Moi, Crocker Hold 'Fruitfull' Talks on Namibia

EA051312 Nairobi KNA in English 0940 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Nairobi, Sep 5 — President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nairobi held talks with the visiting United States Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. The discussions centred on bilateral, regional, continental and world issues. Among the topics discussed included the delayed independence of Namibia which President Moi and Dr Crocker agreed was a thorny issue that should be resolved as soon as possible. They also discussed the outstanding problems in Southern Africa in general

After the meeting, President Moi and Dr Crocker agreed that their discussions had been fruitful. The talks were attended by among others, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, the attorney-general, Mr Mathew Muli, two assistant ministers for foreign affairs, Mr Philip Leakey and Prof Paul Sumbi, the chief secretary, Mr Simon Nyachae, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, the United States Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Gerald Thomas and Kenya's ambassador in Washington, Mr Wafula Wabuge.

Briefs

New Danish Ambassador — Nairobi, September 1 (KNA) — A new Danish ambassador to Kenya, Mr Vigand Lose, arrived this morning. Mr Lose, former Danish ambassador to Tanzania, is taking over from Mr Hans Jespersen, who was posted last April to Czechoslovakia as an ambassador. Mr Lose is also accredited to Uganda, Ethiopia and the Seychelles, while based in Nairobi. [Summary] [*Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 1 Sep 84 EA*]

SOMALIA

DFSS Forces Claim Successes Against Barre Troops

EA032131 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] More details have been received of the fighting in which combatants from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces launched attacks, beginning 29 August, on troops loyal to Siad Barre in Central Mudug Region. The DFSS attack on loyalist troops based at (Bander Adley), (Gowlalow) and the outskirts was fierce, and severe damage was inflicted on the troops loyal to the Mogadishu regime; the DFSS fighters overran all the bases at (Bander Adley) and its outskirts.

Further details of the incident indicate that 190 soldiers loyal to the Barre regime have been killed since 29 August, 59 have been wounded, while DFSS combatants took 53 prisoners.

The DFSS freedom fighters destroyed 4 T-55 Soviet tanks; 4 APC vehicles of Eastern make; 2 (Sherkolati) vehicles mounted with antitank missiles, known as (TAW's); and 2 vehicles (?mounted with) F26 guns, manufactured in Italy, together with their fuel.

In the battle at (Bander Adley), southwest of Gaalkacyo and on the main road linking the north and south of the country, the regime lost various light and heavy arms. Details of the losses are as follows: One T-55 tank; 1 T-54 tank; 40 bazookas, including many RPG 7's; 23 [word indistinct]-type heavy machine-guns, including AK Kalashnikovs, M16's and G-3's were destroyed. The DFSS fighters also caputred many landmines, hand grenades, quantities of ammunition, rations, medicine, tents and other equipment.

These attacks launched by units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS have dealt a severe blow to the regime which has been harassing innocent people at (Bander Adley) and its vicinity. The DFSS fighters suffered only slightly compared with the Mogadishu troops, losing 14 martyrs, while 29 others were wounded. They also lost two vehicles, one of which was an APC.

TANZANIA

Socialist International Pledges Support for SWAPO, ANC

EA052019 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha: The socialist parties of Europe and the ruling parties of the Frontline States have pledged to increase material, diplomatic and political support to the liberation movements of Southern Africa in their struggle to establish democratic and nonracial parties based on majority rule. In a joint communique issued at the end of the Socialist International conference in Arusha today, the parties reaffirmed their support for the SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa. The parties demanded freedom and independence for Namibia on the basis of the UN Resolution 435 and rejected the introduction of other extraneous and irrelevant elements to the Namibian question.

The conference further demanded the unconditional release of the South African nationalist leader, Ndugu Nelson Mandela, and all other political prisoners languishing in South African jails. The communique condemned the South African continued military occupation of southern Angola and called for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the regime's troops from the area.

The Socialist International has pledged increased economic support and cooperation with the Frontline States, Lesotho, and Swaziland to enable them to lessen their dependence on South Africa, strengthen their independence and withstand South Africa's acts of aggression.

Machel, French Official Meet

MB051436 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel this morning held a meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, with Lional Jospin, the secretary general of the French Socialist Party. A Radio Mozambique correspondent said that during the meeting the two officials discussed the issue of Namibia's independence based on UN Resolution 435, the apartheid regime, and the withdrawal of South African troops which occupy a portion of Angola. Also according to our correspondent in Arusha, Samora Machel and Jospin discussed French-Mozambican relations and the issue of France's increasing reduction of trade with South Africa while intensifying its economic and trade relations with the Frontline States and particularly with Angola and Mozambique.

In turn, President Samora Machel informed Jospin on the current situation in Mozambique and on the struggle against the armed bandits. The Mozambican head of state has been in the Tanzanian city of Arusha since yesterday where he has been participating in the international conference of support for the Frontline States and for the liberation movements of Southern Africa, under the sponsorship of the Socialist International.

This conference is continuing its preceedings and according to our correspondent, it is now discussing two communiques on Southern Africa and on actions toward intensifying the political, economic, and diplomatic isolation of the South African regime. The conference will end this afternoon with the release of a final communique followed by a press conference.

Speaking to the participants of the Arusha conference, the Mozambican head of state told the auditorium that during the last few years and we quote: "The Western countries have passively witnessed our destruction. They did not bother about the violence used."

Samora Machel was referring to the Rhodesian aggression against Mozambique after Mozambique applied sanctions against Ian Smith's Rhodesia and the attacks which followed from the South African regime. President Samora Machel also explained in detail Mozambique's economic situation, whose inherited economy is characterized by [word indistinct].

The Mozambican head of state accused the West of not having invested in the country during Mozambique's first few years of independence, thus aggravating the losses caused by Rhodesia and South Africa. After enumerating Mozambique's resources, Samora Machel revealed that and we again quote: "We are trying to create favorable conditions for foreign investment in our country and thus we have recently passed a new investment law."

On the political and military situation, President Samora Machel said that the consolidation of peace in Mozambique has been hindered by the support which political forces from the Western countries continue to give to the agents of destabilization in the region.

Tambo on Nkomati Accord

EA051715 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha: ANC President Ndugu Oliver Tambo said his movement has intensified the armed struggle inside South Africa despite the Boer regime's efforts to prevent attacks from neighboring countries. Ndugu Tambo told reporters that the signing of the Nkomati peace accord between Mozambique and South Africa in March this year blocked the launching of ANC attacks from Mozambique, but his movement was constantly aware that launching attacks from that country could have exposed it to South African attacks. He said that following the signing of the accord his movement has changed its war tactics by intensifying assaults inside South Africa.

The ANC leader said his colleagues in the movement have always wished to hold talks with the Boer regime but will have to consider the question carefully before agreeing to hold official talks with the regime.

On relations between his movement and Mozambique, Ndugu Tambo described them as cordial and said the signing of the Nkomati accord does not signal the end of the liberation war.

Meeting Participants Oppose RSA

EA060958 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha: Leaders from the Frontline States, the Socialist International, and European Socialist parties have called on the international community to intensify efforts to isolate the South African Boer regime until it abolishes its racist policy. The leaders, who ended their 2-day meeting in Arusha today, told reporters that the international community should unite with African countries in combating apartheid in South Africa.

President Nyerere called on the Socialist International to intensify support for the Frontline States and the liberation movements in a bid to abolish apartheid and restore equality and justice in South Africa. Mwalimu Nyerere, who is the chairman of the Frontline States, said all the countries represented at the Arusha meeting should extend total support to Lesotho, which is under pressure from the South African racist regime to sign a peace accord with the regime.

Mr Lional Jospin, secretary general of the French Socialist Party, said that France has been taking steps to oppose the Boer regime since President Francois Mitterrand was elected to lead the country in 1981. Swedish Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme told reporters that his country will continue to support the Frontline States and the Southern African liberation movements in destroying apartheid and in attaining independence in Namibia. Zimbabwean Prime Minister Ndugu Robert Mugabe said the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, member countries are doing everything possible to lessen their independence on South Africa.

Nyere Urges New Cooperation

EA060935 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Arusha: Mwalimu Nyerere, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi has urged the Socialist parties in West Europe to start a new order of cooperation between Europe and Africa based on equality and mutual respect. He stated this when closing a 2-day Socialist International meeting in Arusha. Mwalimu said the meeting marks the beginning of a new era in the cooperation between Europe and Africa and expressed the hope this cooperation will continue even after the eradication of racial discrimination in the world. Mwalimu explained that he thinks every time European countries communicate with African countries their aim is to control Africa as the United States controls Latin American countries. He urged socialist countries in West Europe to do their best to change the relationship that has existed between the two continents for many years.

Meanwhile, Mwalimu Nyerere has said the Western contact group comprising the United States, France, West Germany, Canada, and Britain is now useless in seeking a solution to Namibia's independence. Mwalimu stated this in reply to a question on the responsibility of the group in seeking a solution to the problem of Namibia's independence when talking to journalists at the end of the Socialist International meeting.

Mwalimu said the Frontline States cooperated with the group when it embarked on its task because the Frontline States believed the group was going to work in good faith. The situation changed, however, when the U.S. Administration linked the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. He said the Frontline States are opposed to the linkage of the two issues, adding that Namibian independence should be granted in accordance with the UN resolution on Namibia's independence.

BURUNDI

Official Proclamation of Bagaza Reelection

EA051331 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The president of the Supreme Court, Nzinahora Pasteur, on Tuesday, 4 September, officially announced the results of the presidential election held on 31 August 1984. As you will hear, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza is now elected to lead the country for the next coming 5 years:

[Begin Pasteur recording] Official proclamation of the final results of the 1984 presidential election:

After having checked to be sure the ballots are correct, in the way they were conducted as well as in the counting of votes and results, and after having undertaken various checks on material errors and making appropriate corrections, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court hereby declares that the result fo the 31 August 1984 ballot was as follows: votes cast, 1,770,675; required absolute majority, 893,367; votes obtained by Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, 1,764,721. As Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza obtained the absolute majority of the votes cast as required to be declared elected, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court hereby proclaims Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza president of the Republic of Burundi.

Issued in Bujumbura on 4 September 1984 by the Constitutional Chamber of the Burundi Supreme Court. [end recording]

CAMEROON

Algerian Envoy Delivers Message to Biya, Comments

AB050725 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this afternoon at state house received in audience a special envoy from his Algerian counterpart, Chadli Bendjedid. The envoy, Algeria's minister of interior and local government, Mr M'hamed Hadj Yala, later disclosed to reporters that he was bearer of a personal message to the head of state.

Speaking about Algeria's position on the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa next November, Mr Yala said that Algeria remains fervently attached to the principles of the pan-African body. Asked about the recently-signed union accord between Libya and Morocco and the possible repercussions it could have on the Western Sahara problem, the minister said that sovereign governments are at liberty to sign accords that are in their national self-interest as long as such accords do not interfere with the internal affairs of other sovereign states.

Before coming to Yaounde the minister had paid similar visits to Dakar, Senegal, and Lagos, Nigeria, to discuss issues of common interest, notably the Organization of African Unity.

CHAD

Goukouni Advocates National Solution to Conflict

AB050815 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and of the Chadian National Liberation Council [CNL], asserted in Tripoli on Monday evening that any solution to the conflict must be found by Chadians. He said in an interview with AFP that any agreement on the withdrawal of "foreign troops from Chad" would be a great advantage indeed. In regard to foreign troops, he mentioned the French and the Zairians as well as the Libyans, "if there are any."

Mr Goukouni also said that the negotiation procedure had not been blocked and that the Brazzaville roundtable conference had merely been postponed. He cited two alternatives: a meeting between the factions that signed the Lagos accords or a meeting between the "two warring factions."

"In fact, there is a government in Ndjamena and a goverment in Bardai," he said. "The country is divided into two and the French have come between two countries." "If Paris has the intention of dividing Chad into north and south, no Chadian will accept this division." "There is a solution. In fact, the two parties have to meet to discuss issues," he stressed, rejecting any discussions with Hissein Habre, as representative of one legitimate government, and its opposition.

Mr Goukouni also said that the Chadian problem is currently in the limelight, referring to French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Morocco and [French] Defense Minister Charles Hernu's visit to Ndjamena.

Observers note that nothing leaked from the visits and the same silence is maintained in Tripoli. The former French ambassador to Libya, Iran, and Algeria, Guy Georgy, was expected to conclude a visit to Tripoli today where he represented France at the anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Mr Georgy notably held talks with the Libyan minister of external relations (secretary for foreign liaison), 'Ali Turayki.

Mr Goukouni made it a point to stress that the GUNT had no responsibility in the divisions between the Maghreb states, whether between Libya, Algeria, or Morocco. He expressed support for the promotion of unity in the region. "The more united they are, the stronger Africa will be and the more it will develop itself," he said, adding that he was sorry that Algeria and Libya were members of separate unions.

Concerning the aid promise made last Saturday by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during a speech marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, the leader of the newly-created CNL asserted "that it is normal because the Libyan leader is determined to help people who fight just causes against the imperialists." He also disclosed that the former GUNT defense minister, Acheikh ibn Oumar, who was dismissed during the creation of the CNL and was replaced by the second in command of his government, Rakhis Manani, is still a member

of the CNL in charge of foreign relations, in spite of the fact that he has officially announced his disagreement with the GUNT chairman.

"We have passed through a period of uncertainty," Goukouni stated, "and we have been waiting, for a long time now, to reshuffle the government in order to strengthen its unity."

"Acheikh, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], one of the most powerful components of the GUNT, signed the CNL creation agreement," Mr Goukouni continued, explaining that the change of defense minister was due to the military abilities of the second in command of the CDR.

"Acheikh ibn Oumar (?was involved in) a sort of conspiracy," he added. "He asked that the process leading to the setting up of the council be frozen. But the formation of the council was already announced and I took into consideration both the cadres supporting Rakhis Manani and those against him [Acheikh]. He was not forgotten. Instead, he was appointed a member of the steering committee charged with external relations."

Mr Goukouni denounced the fact that the CDR leader had assumed a very great responsibility by insulting him publicly. He also condemned an CDR group led by Mr Senoussi that condemned Libya and the GUNT president in Paris and he called on Acheikh ibn Oumar to be more responsible.

"There is a reason for everything. The French Socialist Party and Francois Mitterrand's socialist government is behind all this," Goukouni asserted. "They had hoped that with the help of these individuals they could unite the CDR and reconcile it with Hissein Habre, and once that had been accomplished, they could watch as the GUNT split up or disappeared on its own."

Mr Goukouni also said that the Paris group "had revealed this plot in broad daylight," and that Acheikh ibn Oumar wanted to live in Tripoli without fully committing himself. He finally declared that the GUNT dissidents who met in Ouagadougou represent themselves. "Good riddance.... I would have liked them to make peace with Hissein Habre." "They would have then seen the consequences."

CONGO

ELF-Congo Discovers Oil at Pointe-Noire

AB052252 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Sep (AFP) — ELF-Congo, the company exploring for oil in the Pointe-Noire-Grands Fonds area in Congo has announced the discovery of oil at the "Tchibouela 2" drilling platform, according to a statement to AFP in Brazzaville on Tuesday. This deposit is in some oil-bearing layers 59 meters high. Four test wells sunk later confirmed the importance of the present discovery, the statement said. The ELF-Aquitaine National Company (SNEA) stated on Tuesday in Paris that one of the tests gave a 201 cubic meters per day flow of oil with a density of 0.894.

ELF-Congo is the company exploring for oil in this area within the framework of a joint venture with AGIP Research Congo. It has a 65-percent share in the venture and AGIP Research Congo has a 35-percent share, SNEA said.

ZAIRE

Briefs

New Envoy From Zambia — Kinshasa, 5 Sep (AZAP) — Mr Wanweni K. Mayondi, the new ambassador of Zambia to Zaire, arrived on Wednesday in Kinshasa from Lusaka via Nairobi. He will present the certified true copies of his credentials to the Department of Foreign Affairs on Thursday. Mr Mayondi, who was his country's high commissioner to Harare, Zimbabwe, replaces Mr Kamwana, who left Zaire a month ago. [Text] [*Kinshasa AZAP in French 1702 GMT 5 Sep 84 AB*]

BENIN

Soviet Antisubmarine Warship Arrives in Cotonou

AB042236 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A Soviet anti-submarine warship arrived in Cotonou harbor yesterday on a technical stopover. The ship's captain, Comrade Vladimir (Koagaida), and a few of the top officers of the crew were received this morning by the Chief of General Staff of the Benin People's Armed Forces, General Barthelemy (Woizan), and several top officers of the national defense forces. Gen (Woizan) wished Admiral Vladimir (Koagaida) and his crew a pleasant stay in the People's Republic of Benin. After referring to the solid bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between Benin and the USSR, Gen (Woizan) expressed the joy of the Beninese authorities at receiving the crew of a Soviet ship. Our country, he said, will do all in its power to make your stay a pleasant one. In reply, Admiral Vladimir (Koagaida) thanked the Beninese authorities for the warm welcome.

BURKINA

AIB Comments on Government Reorganization

AB051355 Dakar PANA in French 1748 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 4 Sep (AIB/PANA) — Less than 15 days after the dissolution of the first government on 19 August, Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, on 31 August announced the formation of a new government. As expected, many changes were made in the membership, writes Alassane K. Ouedraogo, in commentary published on Tuesday by the BURKINA PRESS AGENCY [AIB]. The new government is made up of 23 members compared to 21 members in the former government. The second change, and one of much importance, is the presence of three women compared to one on the former team. The appointment of the three women proceeds from the constant desire of the CNR to confer on the Burkinabe women their true role in the revolutionary process initiated since 4 August 1983.

It is in this light and in an effort to remove women from the role of second class and marginal citizen — as was the case in the reactionary and neocolonialist governments — and to make them full citizens, that the head of state recently received representatives of women of every class and profession at the People's Hall. During the meeting, Capt Thomas Sankara invited the women to assume their responsibilities by taking the initiatie to liberate themselves. The presence of women in the government falls in line with the major objectives of the 2 October policy statement. In this fundamental charter, which constitutes a true guide to the revolution, the CNR chairman said that "the revolution and the liberation of women go together. And it is not an act of charity or a humanitarian gesture to talk of women's emancipation. It is necessary to the revolution. Women carry the other half of the sky. To create a new mentality within the Burkinabe women, which will enable her to assume the country's destiny beside man, is one of the primary tasks of the revolution. It is the same with the changing of the attitudes of men toward women.

"Up till now, women have been excluded from decisionmaking. By making women responsible, the revolution creates the conditions to liberate the fighting initiative of women. The CNR, in its revolutionary policies, will work for the mobilization, organization, and unity of all active forces of the nation, including women. They will be associated at all levels of decisionmaking and implementation in the organization of the life of the whole nation.... True emancipation of women is that which makes them responsible, which associates them with productive activities, with the various struggle facing the people....

"Emancipation, like freedom, is not granted, it is conquered. And it is for women themselves to put forward their grievances and mobilize themselves to attain them...."

By appointing women to the government, the CNR intends to break free from old practices or reactionary regimes who called for women's participation only during elections. Once their electoral ambitions have been achieved, these same politicians abandon the women like rotten fruit.

Another important change concerns the formulation of the different ministries. By showing its preference for a Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation rather than to a ministry of foreign affairs, the CNR justly wants to get rid of this outmoded concept that tended to make us believe that any event that took place beyond our borders should have been foreign to us.

Likewise, the merger of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Information comes at the right time. In fact, the Ministry of Culture has often been a bone of contention between the Ministries Information and National Education. Since information is a powerful instrument in the propagation of culture, this union is more than convenient.

This reattachment is in line with the policy statement which says that in a popular and democratic society culture should assume triple characteristics — national, revolutionary, and popular — and that the popular and democratic revolution will create conditions favorable for the birth of a new culture. Under these conditions, information constitutes the ideal channel for us to propagate our cultural message.

The removal of the Department of Culture from that of National Education would place less burden on this department as the legitimate ambition of the August revolution is to overcome illiteracy — the rate of which is very high in our country — and obscurantism. It was also to avoid overloading the ministries that some of the super-ministries were broken up. This was the case with the former Ministry of Equipment and Communications which included public works, transport, town planning, and posts and telecommunications. This ministry is now divided into two. Henceforth we have one Ministry of Equipment and one Ministry of Transport and Communications. Other innovations are the setting up of the Ministry of Family Affairs and National Solidarity, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Sports and Leisure.

After 23 years of neocolonial regimes which distinguished themselves by the practice of domination and cynicism of one class of persons over the majority of the people, it is now high time to create conditions for a true national solidarity and reconciliation among the Burkinabe who have for a long time been abused and divided by men who had no political interests in having them united.

As for the Ministry of Water Resources, its need and importance cannot be overemphasized. The need for a policy on water resources was not forgotten by the previous government. It was part of the Ministry of Rural Development which was also a super-ministry. Despite the desire of the officials, this super-ministry was bound to give preference to some sectors rather than others. The National Council for the Revolution has in its program the desire to provide drinking water to our villages. Burkina, being a Sahel country, has been affected by drought for more than 10 years. With a large number of farmers facing total misery, the search for solutions to the water problem required the setting up of a separate ministry. The creation of the Ministries of Planning and Development, Commerce and Supply, and Economic Promotion, also demonstrates the determination of the CNR to build up our country. By associating the people closely with the administration, henceforth, everything will be done together with them and for them.

The tasks ahead of the new team are exciting. In fact, it must achieve the revolutionary development plan that must lead to the establishment of the basis for a 5-year development plan in the near future. This new government, therefore, is to give a new impetus to development which must make concrete the ambitious program mapped out.

The dynamism and revolutionary vigor of the team are assets that will enable it to succeed. In fact, the average age of the government is 40. For this reason, the new ministers are in a position to stand the pressure of work which their predecessors were unable to do.

Cabinet Dismisses 'Counterrevolutionary' Officers
AB052229 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara, this morning at the Faso Presidency presided over the first Cabinet meeting of the second Revolutionary Government of Burkina. This session was essentially a token of contact between members of the new government. The president of the Faso [republic] reminded all the members of what the people expect of the members of the government and the image that the ministers have a duty to present to the masses.

The Cabinet announced the dismissal of Lieutenant (?Traore Si) of the Fifth Interforce Regiment and Student Officer (Midio Lamine) from the national Armed Forces effective today, 5 September 1984, for the following reason: Counterrevolutionary attitude and statements.

Sankara Receives Algerian Minister of Interior
AB010831 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, head of state and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, last night received a special envoy from Algerian head of state Chadli Bendjedid. Mr Yala, the Algerian envoy, who is the minister of interior and member of the FLN Political Bureau, told the press what he had just discussed with the head of state. [passage indistinct]

State Delegation Returns From Libyan Festivities
AB042215 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Burkinabe delegation which participated in the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution returned home early this afternoon.

Briefs

Libyan Financial Aid — Libya today presented a 277-million CFA check to our country. The money is to be used for the tarring of streets in Ouagadougou. The presentation ceremony took place this morning at the Ministry of Equipment and Communications. The check was presented by the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau to the permanent secretary of the ministry who is charged with looking after the current business of the department. [Excerpt][*Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84 AB*]

GHANA

Operation To Retrieve Illegal Weapons Begins in Bawku
AB042254 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A combined operation by the airborne force, police from the Northern Region, and border guards from the various towns of the Upper-East Region, has taken place at Bawku in the Upper-East Region to retrieve all weapons being held by people in the town and its surrounding villages. So far, dangerous weapons such as pistols, single and double barreled guns, and one AK-47 rifle have been retrieved. Other weapons include spears, swords, and large quantities of bows and arrows. Packets of cartridges have also been seized. The civil defense team which visited Bawku today to ascertain the extent of the operation held a meeting behind closed doors with senior police officers. The team later told newsmen that the operation will continue till the district is rid of illegal weapons and the place is made peaceful. The atmosphere at Bawku, according to our correspondent, is calm and people are going about their business smoothly.

Meanwhile, another committee has been inaugurated at Bolgatanga to assist the defense team to do its work. It is the Land Dispute Committee with Colonel George Minyinla as chairman. The committee is to take evidence and complaints from those who lost their farmlands during the clashes. The committee is to present its report and recommendations within two weeks.

Delegation Returns From Libyan Celebrations

AB042253 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A government delegation led by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Coordinating Secretary P.V. Obeng has returned home from Libya after attending the 15th anniversary celebrations of the Al-Fatih revolution. At the airport to welcome the delegation were the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and other government officials. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Obeng said the delegation held discussions with the Libyan Prime Minister [title as heard] Major Jallud on bilateral issues between Ghana and Libya. Mr Obeng said among the factors which have contributed immensely to the success of the Al-Fatih revolution is the strength of unity among the people which helps in achieving consensus on all matters of national importance. He asked Ghanaians to emulate the example of the Libyans to ensure the success of the revolution. Mr Obeng said the delegation saw how the General People's Congress operates and this, he said, gave them an idea of the way Libya practices democracy.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Algerian Minister, Bendjedid Message

AB041205 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Algerian minister of interior, M'hamed Hadj Yala, arrived in Conakry this morning to deliver a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Guinean President Colonel Lansana Conte. He was welcomed on arrival at the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport by the minister of interior, Herve Vincent. Also present at the airport was the charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy in Guinea, Bousseri Nacef. Shortly after his arrival, the Algerian minister was received in audience by Col Lansana Conte. Their discussions centered on the relations of friendship between Guinea and Algeria. The Algerian minister of interior left Conakry this afternoon for Algiers.

IVORY COAST

PDCI-RDA Political Bureau Issues Statement

AB051100 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] At the end of its weekly meeting held today at the party hall in Treichville [a district of Abidjan], the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] issued an important statement that is read by Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense and member of the Executive Committee. To make this statement clearer, the Executive Committee has given some explanations that we will give you here.

The leadership of the PDCI-RDA, as we all know, has often reacted with calm silence to calumnious, demagogic, and libelous words or writings of party detractors who are not courageous enough to unmask themselves and engage in frank and constructive dialogue, the weapon of the strong.

The chairman of the party, in particular, a serious and patient guide, has never liked to waste his precious time in examining filthy maneuvers whose lowliness are worthy only of their ghost authors. One cannot govern a country with tracts. "The dogs may bark, but the caravan moves on," he merely says to those who sometimes insist that he react to certain very crude attacks.

But today, in his absence, the president's associates and members of the Executive Committee did not want to hide their militant reactions following the recent distribution in Abidjan of a cabbage leaf, a tract that was obviously anonymous and whose fantastic and demagogic contents need to be denounced. It is an opportunity for the leaders of the party and direct associates of the president, in a statement that is quite clear and detailed, to refresh the minds of all on the essential factors of the spectacular and exceptional growth of our country in Africa during the past 20 years.

Today, the tree of the crisis must not hide the forest of the relative but nevertheless real Ivorian success. Those who still have eyes should open them and read the full text of the Executive Committee statement published below:

"Calumniate, calumniate; calumnies will always have some effect." This calm and cynical expression seems to be the guideline of a group of hysterical and cyclothymic people who become periodically restive and spit their venom on the streets of Abidjan in an attempt to destroy the struggle of the men and women of this country. They are encouraged by the fact that the PDCI-RDA, in its determination to guide the people of Ivory Coast on the path of its luminous destiny, had decided not to reply to the lies and insults. One does not govern with tracts, President Houphouet-Boigny often says, and his associates, instead of responding to the tracts, have always reacted silently and disdainfully to this nonsense that can only be expressed anonymously.

It is true that when examined closely, all this is not very important since the people of Ivory Coast, whom certain people have been trying to confuse, know how to form good judgements, since they live in the PDCI, with the PDCI and with PDCI actions. The Ivorian people, in order to convince themselves about the truth of the misfortunes these people are trying to make them believe, need only to open their ears and eyes — open their ears to hear on all radios the stories of suffering that famine and lack of care have imposed on 100's and 1,000's of our brothers on this continent and elsewhere; open their eyes each day to see men and women coming here from the four corners of the subregion to find a little bread and peace.

Though they may not be philosophers or political economists, the Ivorian people know very well that this life that certain people attempt to describe as a hellhole of injustice and misery is better than the paradise of our detractors. But when one perceives behind these lies and boastings of false intellectuals a deliberate desire to soil the reputation of men and destroy their regime, it would be a crime to remain silent, because the people need the truth.

For a few days now, some tracts have been circulating in the city which denounce the alleged monopoly of power and the scandalous management of our country by the PDCI, the president, and the government.

Yes, it is true that for 24 years, the PDCI and its government have been guiding the destiny of this country. This is the case because the farmers, workers, the real intellecutuals who do not have short memories have chosen this pattern of things. It is not lies repeated a 1,000 times that will make them lose their faith in the exactness of their choice. They confirmed this choice in a very spectacular manner in 1980 when they were asked to elect their representatives within the internal structures of the party and within, and especially within, the National Assembly. For the first time in the world, in fact, the voters of a whole nation were asked to vote for candidates who were neither presented nor backed by the party.

It was therefore optional for all wishing to share the responsibility of managing public affairs to present themselves before the voters. This is what they did. After their election, members of the National Assembly were not forced into becoming members of the PDCI-RDA. But since this party truly embodies the deep aspirations of the Ivorian people, not a single one of them asserted that he had received a mandate to oppose the PDCI-RDA. After 24 years there is a single party — yes a single, democratic party that has dared to try a unique experiment in the world; that is, a people's election without preselection or nomination of candidates — 24 years of unshared power because the people cannot share out what belongs to them. But during these 24 years Ivorians have eaten better, have clothed themselves better, have had more comfortable houses, a greater number of hospitals to heal themselves, and more schools in which to train their children.

We are not used to giving a series of figures for stock-taking purposes. But as our elders say, "even if you hate the hare because of his long ears, you should at least admit that he runs faster, when speaking of speed." All serious-minded persons know what remarkable progress Ivory Coast has achieved for the last 24 years.

Ivory Coast, whose population totaled 3,865,000 inhabitants in 1960 now has 9 million inhabitants whose work and efforts increased the gross national product from 140.7 billion CFA in 1960 to 2,578 billion in 1980. Similarly, the per capita income rose from 38,100 CFA in 1960 to 270,000 CFA in 1980 in spite of the population growth. This progress was only possible thanks to the efforts made by the state which has allocated more and more funds to development. The special investment budget, which is evidence of these efforts, rose from 44.297 billion in 1974 to 257 billion in 1978.

Surprisingly, this country, which does not have considerable natural resources, and whose area is limited by a small population, has in a few years become:

— The world's first cocoa producer with its production rising from 80,000 tons in 1960 to 450,000 tons in 1981;

— The world's third, and Africa's first coffee producer;

— Africa's first palm oil producer. In a daring move, Ivory Coast embarked on the production of rubber, banana, pineapple, cotton, and for all these commodities, it occupies more than enviable ranks in comparison to its African and worldwide competitors. Such a policy has resulted concretely in an indisputable improvement of the well-being of every citizen.

Both in urban and rural areas more than 50,000 low-cost houses were built by the end of 1980. The number of boreholes rose from the 500 holes sunk in 1960 to 8,000 by the end of 1981 at a total cost of 48 billion CFA.

In the Field of Health:

Ivorians know that the total hospital capacity has risen from 4,450 beds in 1960 to 8,790 beds; and this cannot be refuted by our brothers from foreign countries who often call on us to treat in our Cocody and Treichville Hospitals [in Abidjan] those of their patients who are seriously ill. From 95 doctors, pharmacists, and dentists in 1960, Ivory Coast now has 518 health specialists aided by 3,464 paramedical practitioners as compared to 1,400 in 1960. To boost the efforts being made by our brave population, the state has participated in the construction of 404 dispensaries and 104 maternity homes in rural areas within the framework of the Rural Regional Development Fund.

In the field of education we will point out these facts:

— Primary education. 1960: 986 public schools and 604 private schools; 1980: 3,319 public and 499 private schools. The percentage of children attending school was 10 percent in 1960 and 80 percent in 1980.

— Technical education. In 1960 there were four technical schools. In 1980 there were 34 in addition to vocational grammar schools and private and officially authorized schools.

Higher Education. In 1960 there were 48 students. In 1980 there were 11,204 students at the university and in other institutions of higher learning.

As can be seen from this, education was made a priority with the view to achieving effective and quality Ivorianization of cadres. In 1960 all executive positions were held by expatriates. In 1970, 40 percent of executive and counselor positions were held by Ivorians while 72.5 percent of supervisory positions were also held by Ivorians.

Similary, the sectors of youth and sports and information were allocated considerable funds for investments.

Information.

The efforts made in the last 2 decades has made Ivory Coast one of the best equipped African countries in the field of mass media. Contacts between Ivorians and the world are maintained through the Akakro earth satellite station, two radio stations, two television networks, the widely distributed *FRATERNITE MATIN* daily paper with a circulation of 92,000 copies, and many periodicals.

Sports.

Infrastructural facilities meeting international standards: Houphouet-Boigny Stadium; Bouake Stadium; Treichville and Marcory [two sections of Abidjan] sports complexes, in addition to stadia in most cities throughout the country, which make it possible for our young people to practice the sports of their choice.

Similar achievements can also be pointed out in the field of transportation where we will simply give four figures. There were 25,000 km of road, only 680 of which were paved. Now there are 45,000 km with more than 4,000 km of tarred roads, which make Ivory Coast the country with the best road network of all sub-Saharan Africa.

Who can deny that the growth in all these sectors is more than remarkable? And this growth could have been pursued even further if extraneous obstacles beyond our control had not occurred. Fixing the exchange rate for the dollar or stopping the soaring interest rate is beyond our control just as we are unable to control rainfall in order to ensure the production of commodities whose prices are beyond our control. Now everyone knows that it is the conjunction of all these factors that — in an atmosphere of general crisis — has led our country into the current difficulties.

THE SUCCESS OF THE PDCI EMBARRASSES SOME PEOPLE [in capital letters as published]

The PDCI and its president have never tried to conceal these difficulties. On the contrary, the president of the party has used every opportunity to arouse the awareness of the people and to call on them to adopt an attitude fit to lead them honorably out of this crisis.

We did not wait for the fault-finders to clearly identify the problems of state enterprises and the losses resulting from their poor management. We know of nobody before Felix Houphouet-Boigny who denounced the conditions in which some state contracts were awarded, and nobdoy before Houphouet-Boigny has made recommendations fit to bring sanitation into the situation.

It was Houphouet-Boigny who was the first to denounce the scandal and injustice represented by the difference between the remuneration of the officials of the said state companies or public national establishments and that of their brothers in the public services, and it was also he who — with a desire for pure justice and equity — asked for the agreement of the people then meeting in a National Council that a stop should be put to this anomaly through the alignment of the salaries of all officials of state companies according to those of officials in the public service. It is true that everyone cannot be pleased with this justice since some people are asking that their advantages should be maintained in the name of justice.

We regret to have to answer the demagogues but it is important that we should demonstrate that what the PDCI is really being blamed for is the success of its work. In fact, how can one — on the same page — affirm that the PDCI's policy has maintained the Ivorian people in total ignorance and yet recognize the fact that there exist young unemployed diploma holders? Knowing this fact, how can one criticize, in good faith, an educational policy aimed at achieving a better equivalence between training and job opportunities? How can one demand social justice and fail to accept the government's decision to give more facilities to those who are poorest? For this is indeed the significance of the government's present policy concerning the award of scholarships and of the policy relating to health care delivery.

When our country achieved independence in 1960, the scarcity of qualified cadres constituted a major handicap to development. It was therefore normal that all those who had some chance of continuing their studies should be helped by the state. This was very just particularly because all our children — 95 percent of whom are from the rural areas — can be considered as being socially equal. Since then and thanks to this policy, numerous cadres have been trained, some of whom have been able to ensure the prosperity of their private businesses while others have obtained positions in the public sector which enable them to live in dignity and ensure the future of their children.

It is just, therefore, that those who are not yet wondering whether or not they belong to the group of "economically weak persons" and who constitute the mass of our rural people, of our junior employees, and of our workmen should have equal opportunities for progress through the help of the national community. [sentence as published] And people should understand that Balla Keita, Djedje-Mady, or Jean-Jacques Bechio [current ministers of education, health, and public service] have not introduced any personal policies as the tracts would like people to believe, but that these policies were adopted in all conscience by the government in conformity with the express recommendations of the people.

In fact, it was during a meeting of the National Council — which was open to all the social classes of the nation and where no participant was at any moment asked to show his PDCI membership card — that the decision was adopted which adapted the number of scholarships to the nation's needs and to award them after considering the resources of the students' parents.

It was during a seminar attended by all the personnel of the health department that the decision was adopted to render more effective the citizens' participation in the cost entailed by the care for their health, taking into account — in all justice — their financial possibilities.

It was a National Council meeting which decided the more rigorous application of the rules relating to the retirement of civil servants and state officials in order to enable the recruitment of young diploma holders. Is there anything wrong with this?

It is true what our detractors are looking for is not to make constructive criticism, but to soil the names of men whose only wrong is to enjoy the confidence of the party and its chairman because they are jealous and envious. If this is not so, of what use is it to list the name of Manoua Gilbert with the names of the officials of SOCOGI [a state housing construction company] or Logemad [a service charged with providing free housing to civil servants]? This defines the group to which the authors of these leaflets belong and the motives behind their writings. They cannot fool us. Some months ago, also anonymously, the same troublemakers called on citizens to revolt, as it happens elsewhere, by telling them that the price of bread would be increased. Today, the troublemakers state that they are not surprised by the freeze in the price of bread. Then they picked up the very words of the president when he defined our policy in the field of food self-sufficiency, through increased production of food crops like rice, yams, banana, meat, fish, and so on.

Shamelessly, the same detractors affirm that Ivory Coast's indebtedness did not serve its development. One just needs to open his eyes and look around us, in the Ivory Coast as well as across our borders, and he will be able to see what has been achieved. Without criticizing brotherly countries which are trying to overcome the crisis through their own means and methods, we would like these detractors to point out to us which of these countries has done better than we did in the fields of economic and social development.

The president of the Republic used to say that our debts are such that we can display them without shame. And it is because this is true that the international organizations — which have been congratulating us lavishly — have agreed to reschedule our external debt. The list of the loans granted to us by sectors of activity since 1968 will serve as an indication:

List of loans by sectors of activity from 1968 to June 1984. [all figures as published]

Sector of activity Total

Agriculture 350.0623 billion francs
Industry and mines 324.9183 billion francs
Tertiary and extra-
administrative activity 75.2492 billion francs
Transportation 558.5348 billion francs
Post and telecommunications 39.0828 billion francs
Energy and heavy hydraulics
(dams and the national
oil refinery company) 262.7132 billion francs
Town planning and housing 418.0270 billion francs
Health and social services 34.9040 billion francs
Rural development 12.4613 billion francs
Cultural activities 18.5978 billion francs
Staff training 91.0316 billion francs
Studies and research 58.5604 billion francs
General administration 29.9541 billion francs
Economic and financial support 694.3616 billion francs
Other sectors of activity 105.8059 billion francs
Total 3,073.2598 billion francs

We have no reason to hide this debt. On the contrary, the party and the government — which are convinced of the soundness of our options and confident in the courage of our farmers and workmen — had adopted a series of measures for which some people now seem to blame us by citing the letter addressed by the economy and finance minister to the International Monetary Fund. Does this mean that we are now being blamed for reducing the expenditures relating to the technical assistance personnel and housing; in short, are we being blamed for taking the only measures which can free us from the crisis?

They should therefore desist from misleading the people by calling on them to revolt on the basis of shameful lies and systematic running down of political personalities and honest citizens. Because we do not want to act contrary to the principles of the president of the Republic, we will maintain the same silence like he does in the face of the slanders said about his person and members of his family. We want to make it known that the PDCI-RDA has not lost an iota of its fighting ardor and that it can preserve and defend its gains after so many sacrifices. It wants peace before anything else and it is determined to make it reign among the sons of this country. An adage says: The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on. The horde of jealous and incapable men can continue to bark, the caravan of the PDCI-RDA, the caravan of men of progress and responsible men, will move on fully assured of the confidence of Ivory Coast and the esteem and high regard of the world.

LIBERIA

Assembly Sets Up Committees, Appoints Chairmen

AB051900 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Interim National Assembly [INA] has set up 25 committees to constitute the standing committee role of the Assembly. They are the Executive Committee with 11 members and Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe as chairman; Committee on Foreign Affairs chaired by the Honorable Francis Okai, Jr. and it has eight members; the Committee on Wage, [word indistinct] and Finance has 12 members with Hon Robert I.E. Bright as chairman; the Committee of Planning and Economic Affairs is chaired by the Hon Paul Jeffrey and it has seven members.

Other committees set up by the Assembly are: the Committee on Military Affaris and National Security chaired by General Abraham D. Kollie and it has seven members; the Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement is chaired by the Hon J. Patrick K. Biddle and has seven members; the Committee on Local Government is chaired by the Hon Balla Davies and it has seven members; the Committee on Agriculture has seven members with Victor Yates as its chairman; the Hon Sunday D. Hill will chair the Committee on Health and Social Welfare which has seven members; the Committee on Education is chaired by Dr Harry Blayeth and it has nine members; the Public Works Committee has seven members with John Rancie as chairman.

Other committees set up are the Committee on Rural Development chaired by the Hon Kamakai Djangabai with seven members; a Committee on Lands, Mines, and Energy chaired by the Hon Davy Briandt with six members; the Committee on Commerce, Industry, and Transportation chaired by the Hon Nathanel Fulton with six members; the Committee on Postal Affairs is chaired by the Hon Charles D. Koffy and it has six members; the Committee on Labor is chaired by the Hon Arche Bernard with six members; the Committee on Information and Broadcasting is chaired by the Hon Frederick Gobowally and it has seven members; the Committee on Youth and Sports is chaired by General Jeffrey Gbattu with seven members.

Other committees set up by the assembly include the Committee on Autonomous Agencies with Hon Kekula Bitto as chairman; the Committee on State Enterprises chaired by the Hon J. Andrew Red; the Committee on Concession and Investment with the Hon Chad Williams as chairman; James Wagbatty will chair the Committee on Rules and Order; while the Hon A.M. Kessel will chair the Committee on Banking and Currency; the Committee on Claims will be chaired by the Hon Nelson Godrick.

Election Campaign Broadcasting Policy Announced
AB052235 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In an effort to remain fair and impartial during the electoral process in Liberia, the Liberia Broadcasting System [LBS] has issued a policy on the broadcasting of political campaigns and platforms. According to the LBS policy, all qualified candidates meeting requirements of the Special Elections Commission will be allowed to pay equal [as heard] for radio and television air time to promote their candidacy and party platforms.

At a press conference today, the director general of LBS, Dr Peter Nargow, said the policy will be forwarded to the present members of the Interim National Assembly for review and approval. Dr Nargow said it was illogical to acquaint the public now on its feedback. According to the LBS policy, airtime will be provided for open debates by presidential candidates and appearances by senators, representatives, and other political aspirants. Payment will be determined according to time allotments.

Commenting on the recent mass suspension of newsmen at LBS, Director Nargow said the decision was taken to reduce what he called indisciplince within the news department. About 20 journalists from local and international news organs attended today's news conference.

Ex-Minister Arrested for Stealing $800,000
AB051857 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 5 (AFP) — A former justice minister in Liberia's dissolved ruling military council, Chea Cheapoo, was arrested on (?arrival) last night, apparently from neighboring Ivory Coast, and charged with stealing 800,000 dollars worth of property, officials said here today.

Mr Cheapoo was dismissed for "actions unbecoming of a minister" in 1981 by head of state Samuel Doe. Security forces revealed after his dismissal that an arms cache had been discovered at Mr Cheapoo's residence in Monrovia. He was charged with the seizure of earthmoving equipment from the Liberian Overseas Timber Venture Corporation operating near the Liberian-Ivorian border. He later left the country while he was being hunted by security forces to answer the charges.

Mr Cheapoo will be tried by the special theft court, whose decisions are not subject to appeal.

Former GSA Director Faces Extradition From U.S.
AB041125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] It has been confirmed that the former director general of the General Services Agency [GSA], Charles Taylor, is to be extradited to stand trail in Monrovia on charges of robbing the government of $922,000. Justice Minister Jenkins Scott (?said) that based upon the evidence government has in its possession, Mr Taylor will be extradited. Minister Scott, who is already in the United States, is quoted in yesterday's edition of the *NEW LIBERIAN* as saying that he is expected to assist in extradition proceedings against the former GSA director general tomorrow, Wednesday. After the hearing in Boston, which is expected to run for a week, it would take another 10 days before final judgement will be rendered in the case for the extradition.

It can be recalled that Mr Charles Taylor was arrested in Somerville, Massachusetts, last May the 23rd, after being accused of converting government funds into his personal use. The former GSA director general will be defended by one of the leading lawyers in the United States, former Attorney General Ramsey Clarke, while the prosecution is led by the U.S. assistant attorney general, Richard (Stayman), assisted by Liberia's justice minister, Jenkins Scott.

Doe Appoints Solicitor General at Justice Ministry
AB052240 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appointed Councelor Abraham Koroma solicitor general at the Ministry of Justice. In a letter to Counselor Koroma, the head of state said the new solicitor's appointment was based on the recommendation from the minister of justice, Jenkins Scott. Dr Doe hoped Counselor Koroma would perform his duties with honesty and loyalty and justify the confidence reposed in him.

Israeli Experts To Help Develop Rice Production

AB020830 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A committee for rice development is to be set up shortly by the Liberian Government. The committee, which will comprise the Ministry of Agriculture and experts from the State of Israel, will identify priority areas for the production of rice throughout the country. The decision to set up the committee was reached at a discussion Agriculture Ministry officials held with four Israeli experts who arrived here recently to revitalize the Liberian Timber and Plywood Corporation in Greenville, Sino County.

MALI

Exchange Exercise Ends; CFA Franc Replaces Currency

AB031305 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Bamako, 1 Sep (AFP) — The exchange of Malian francs for CFA francs which began on 1 June ended at 0000 on 31 August, it was officially announced. The CFA franc thus replaces the Malian franc with Mali's readmission into the West African Monetary Union [words indistinct] this organization which groups Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Radio, Trade Union Sign Agreement With WFTU

AB051916 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement was signed this morning at the radio house between the WFTU, the National Union of Malian Workers [UNTM], and the Malian Radio and Television Corporation [RTM]. Under the agreement, the WFTU radio and the RTM will exchange broadcast programs on trade unionism. The second item in the agreement is on the use of documents on world trade unionism which the WFTU will supply to the RTM. Finally, the WFTU will study means and possibilities to ensure the training of journalists specialized in trade union matters.

NIGERIA

Buhari Reiterates Commitment to African Countries

AB051030 Lagos NAN in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 4, (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said today in Lagos that Nigeria would not abandon its responsbilities despite its economic problems. Receiving a special message from President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria at Dodan Barracks, Maj Gen Buhari said that the present administration would assist in protecting Africa's independence while continuing its effort to consolidate Nigeria's economy. He said that Nigeria would also co-operate with other African countries in finding amicable solutions to the continent's problems.

The head of state said that Nigeria would not support the postponment of the next summit of the OAU for any reason, declaring that the meeting would take place on Nov 12 as scheduled. He reiterated Nigeria's stand on the problems of western Sahara, Chad, and southern Africa and appealed to African countries to use the OAU in settling their differences.

Earlier, the Algerian minister of internal affairs, Mr M'hammed Yala, said that President Benjedid wanted to brief Maj Gen Buhari on the situation in the north African sub-region because Nigeria and Algeria had a duty to work together in preserving peace and prosperity in Africa. The minister was accompanied to Dodan Barracks by the Algerian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Salim Tahar Debagha. Mr M'hammed Yala, who arrived in Lagos yesterday, left for home today. He was seen off at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, by the acting minister of external affairs, Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim.

Official Groups To Study Government Policies, Programs

AB051240 Lagos NAN in English 1145 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 4 (NAN) — The Federal Government has set up seven study groups to look into various aspects of its activities and recommend ways and means of meeting the nation's requirements. A Cabinet Office statement in Lagos today explained that the recommendations, which should take into consideration the country's short and long term needs, would enable the government to continuously assess its policies and programmes. The study groups are on financial management, customs and smuggling, problems of commercialisation, profitability, efficiency in statutory corporations and government-owned companies, and industrial policy. Others are on food production, maintainance of public institutions and public utilities, and the funding of education.

The 11-man group on financial management, which is headed by Chief Simon Adebo, will examine the present system of financial management in the public sector, find out its weaknesses and make recommendations on how to improve government revenue. The group, which also includes the governor of the Central Bank, will also suggest a new revenue formula and look into the feasibility of establishing a reserve fund for the federal and state governments and the mechanics for doing so.

The industrial group is expected to examine among other things the existing industrial policies and ascertain their continued relevance to the development needs of the country and identify incentives for local raw materials development and utilisation. The eight-man group is headed by Chief C.O. Ogunbanjo.

The group on customs and smuggling will examine the problems associated with the Department of Customs and Excise and the phenomenon of smuggling and see if any government policies gave any form of encouragement to smuggling. It will also examine the competence of the department to combat smuggling and recommend ways to improve it. The nine-man group is headed by Alhaji Yahaya Gusau.

The group on food production is headed by Chief T.S.B. Aribisala and will review existing government policies on food production, assess the involvement and commitment of small-scale farmers and advise government on ways to increase the participation of the organised private sector in agricultural development. Apart from also reviewing the role of river basin authorities, the eight-man group will also examine ways of attracting private sector participation in existing federal and state governments' agricultural ventures.

The group on the funding of education, headed by Prof Babs Fafunwa, will review the existing arrangements for funding education at all levels, ascertain the extent of the financial involvement at federal, state and local government levels and propose a new arrangement for funding education in view of the prevailing circumstances.

The group on maintenance of public utilities will examine the present system of maintenance and ascertain the extent of fulfilling the objectives of government, examine the cause of ineffective maintenance and propose remedial measures. The 10-man group is headed by Mr M.T. Usman.

The seventh group on the problems of commercialisation is headed by Alhaji Ali-Hakim of the Bank of the North. This group will examine the factors responsible for the inefficiency of parastatals and state-owned companies and make appropriate recommendations for improvement.

Foreign Reserves Increase 15.4 Percent in June

AB051035 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 5 (AFP) — Nigeria's foreign reserves leapt to a billion naira (1.3 billion dollars) in June, according to a central bank report. This was 15.4 percent up on the previous month and about 30 percent higher than in June last year. The improvement is credited to better foreign exchange earnings and a reduction in outflow.

30 Injured Following Illegal Student Meeting

AB011002 Lagos NAN in English 0925 GMT 1 Sep 84

[By George Chuks (?Aotudor)]

[Text] Zaria, (Kaduna) Sept. 1, (NAN) — More than 30 persons were injured yesterday at the Ahmadu Bello University main campus in Zaria when anti-riot policemen stormed a delegates' conference of the National Association of Nigeria Students (NANS).

A NAN [NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA] correspondent present at the scene said that about five of the persons including two female students sustained serious injuries. Sources close to the divisional police headquarters in Zaria claimed that more than 55 students, most of whom were believed to be delegates and observers from 25 universities and other institutions of higher learning, were arrested. The whereabouts of Mr Lanre Arogundade, the national president of NANS, which had been delcared illegal by the Federal Government, was unknown.

The correspondent said that the incident happened at about 4:45 [words indistinct] was rounding off his opening address to an audience of about 300 students inside the arts theatre 1 building. Loud shouts and screams were heard from outside the building which caused a wild stampede with everyone rushing blindly toward the single exit door. The correspondent who was covering the conference, said to be the 14th senate meeting of NANS, also reported that scores of the fleeing students ran into the hands of policemen who had quietly cordoned off the building. Armed with automatic weapons, tear-gas and bludgeons, the police had arrived on the campus in three trucks and two jeeps.

About five hours before then, Mr Arogundade had told NAN in an interview that the association would disregard a widely publicised police warning that the holding of the conference was unlawful because NANS was not recognised by the Federal Government. His contention was that the police did not communicate their disapproval to the association officially saying that they only heard of it through the press.

An eye-witness said that during the 75-minute operation, the police hunted down delegates in their hideouts by questioning every passer-by and conducting a through search of vehicles on the campus. The policemen however manhandled the NAN correspondent and destroyed his wrist-watch while his driver claimed that he was whipped inside a NAN vehicle with a cane by some of the law enforcement agents.

Students Charged, Released on Bail

AB041150 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kaduna, Sept 4 (NAN) — Ten students, three of them females, appeared yesterday before a Kaduna magistrate's court on charges of holding an illegal meeting at the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Samaru main campus on Aug 31. They are: Sanya Aderemi of the University of Ibadan; Ade Adetoye and Teiwei Julius, both of Obafemi Awolowo University; Ado-Ekiti, Yusuf Abiola, of the Federal Polytechnic; Ilaro and Segun Adeyemi, whose institution was not disclosed. The others are: Kenneth Aku, of ABU; Olumide Akanu, of the University of the Ife; Mossun Ogunmote, of the University of Jos; Juliet Somthey, whose institution was also not disclosed; and K. Udo, of Abu.

They were also accused of committing an act likely to cause disturbance of public peace. They pleaded not guilty to the charges.

In asking for an adjournment, the prosecutor, Police Inspector Nathaniel Biyama, urged the court to order all the students to be remanded in prison or police custody until police investigations were completed. He said that the students would prevent the police from arresting others who participated in the meeting, if they were released on bail.

The counsel for the students, Mr Tokunboh Olafinmihan, said that releasing his clients on bail would not in any way affect police investigations. Mr Olafinmihan said that the students would not jump bail.

The magistrate, Mr James Abiriyi, upheld Mr Olafinmihan's submissions, saying that the prosecutor failed to explain how the students would tamper with police investigations. He granted them bail on self-cognisance and adjourned further hearing to Oct. 5.

NLC Appeals for Students' Release

AB042145 Lagos NAN in English 1540 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 4 (NAN) — The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) has appealed to the inspector-general of police to order the immediate release of 10 leaders of the proscribed National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) arrested on Friday by the police during a meeting in Zaira, the congress said in a statement in Lagos today.

The NLC explained that NANS held the meeting to discuss government measures of "privatizing cafeteria services" and increasing other charges for accommodation on campuses of the nation's institutions of higher learning. The NLC contended that the measures "are detrimental to the welfare of students, their poor parents and the workers of the catering services," adding, "it is only natural that students should meet and discuss how these decisions affect them and what modifications they can seek." "To deny them such right will be tantamount to beating a child and forbidding it to cry," the NLC added.

The congress also appealed to the Ministry of Education to demonstrate wisdom and maturity in dealing with matters concerning students. "The attitude of quickly resorting to the big stick and intolerance toward the youth has proved futile in the past," the NLC said.

The 10 students, three of them female, appeared yesterday before a Kaduna magistrate's court on charges of holding an illegal meeting at the Ahmadu Bello University, Samaru main campus, on Aug 31.

Dailies Support Suspensions Over Israel Visit

AB052300 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* and the *NATIONAL CONCORD* deliberate on the suspension of two traditional rulers who visited Israel recently. The papers endorse the suspension and describe it as very justifiable. The *NEW NIGERIAN* is of the opinion that the visit by the two traditional rulers is very embarrassing. It explains that the two traditional rulers knew that Nigeria has no formal diplomatic relations with Israel. The *NATIONAL CONCORD* in conclusion suggests that the involvement of traditional rulers in the affairs of the state will not particularly enhance the objectives of the Federal Government.

Ex-Rivers Governor, Associate Get 21-Year Terms

AB041101 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Enugu, Sept 3 (NAN) — The former Rivers governor, Melford Okilo, and his personal secretary, Mrs Ladi Netimah, were today sentenced to a total of 21 years inprisonment each by the Enugu Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property.

Ladi was jailed 21 calendar years on each of counts one, two and three, relating to a breach of the Code of Conduct for Public Officers by engaging in the management of three private companies while serving as personal secretary to the governor. She was jailed five years on the sixth count, for making a false declaration of her assets.

Okilo was convicted on count four for corruptly enriching John Momoh and Sons Ltd, by causing the sum of 200,000 naira to be illegally paid into the company's account.

All the sentences will run concurrently.

Ladi will, in addition, forfeit to the Federal Military Government, the sum of nearly N1 million, which she lodged in different bank accounts in Port Harcourt but which she failed to declare as her assets. She will also forfeit all the money left in the accounts of the three companies which she illegally operated.

The chairman of the tribunal, Air Commodore Muktar Mohammed, said that the facts of the case were not complicated and that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. He said that the prosecution ought to have made Okilo the first accused in the case for conspiring with his personal secretary to commit the offence. Air Commodore Mohammed said, however, that the tribunal had duly considered the plea for leniency by counsel to the convicts, the fact that Ladi had been in dentention since Jan 4 and that the illegal payment for which Okilo was convicted was still intact in the bank, and would recommend a review of the sentences to the Supreme Military Council.

Former Kano Governors Get 21 Years in Jail

AB050720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Two former governors of Kano, Abubakar Rimi and Sabo Bakin Zuwo, were yesterday sentenced to 21 years imprisonment each by the Kaduna Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property. Abubakar Rimi was found guilty on three of the four-count charge of corruptly enriching himself by receiving a 50,000 naira bribe from one Michael Ehunde, a hotelier in Kano, so that he would allocate a plot of land to him. The tribunal ordered Rimi to refund to the Federal Government within 10 days of the confirmation of the sentence the 50,000 naira.

The chairman of the tribunal, Navy Commodore Babatunde Olegbede, said that Bakin Zuwo, who was discharged and acquitted on all the four-count charge, was however guilty of aiding in the commission of an offense. Commodore Olegbede said that

the tribunal was satisfied with the evidence of the prosecution witnesses that Mr Ehunde in company of Bakin Zuwo delivered the money to Abubakar Rimi in October 1979 to enable him to acquire a piece of land in the Kano municipality. The tribunal observed that the money was received under the guise of party contribution but ruled that there was no evidence that the amount was paid into the coffers of the PRP [People's Redemption Party].

Paper Closes Down Due to Financial Problems
AB032146 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Cross River State Newspaper Corporation has been closed down and all its staff laid off indefinitely. The commissioner for information, Mr Edet Bassey, said in Calabar that all the affected staff have been instructed to report on Friday this week at the social welfare headquarters to receive their 2 months arrears of salaries. He said the government took the action to reorganize and make the corporation achieve its objectives. The commissioner said that during the period of closure, a committee, which has already been set up, will examine the operations of the corporation and make detailed proposals for a meaningful reorganization. The committee, according to Mr Bassey, will look into bulk-purchase arrangements for newsprint and other items and recommend a systematic approach to clear the corporation's indebtedness to banks and staff.

Briefs

New Envoy to FRG — Nigeria's newly appointed ambassador to West Germany, Alhaji Abba Zoru, yesterday in Bonn presented his letters of credence to President Richard von Weizsaecker. [Excerpt] [*Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

Algerian Minister Brings Message From Bendjedid
LD022323 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Algerian Minister of the Interior and Local Groups M'hamed Hadj Yala is continuing his tour of some African countries as the special envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid bearing messages from him to the heads of states of the countries that he is visiting.

In a statement made on his arrival yesterday at the Senegalese capital, Dakar, he recalled Algeria's understanding of the concept of the unity of the Arab Maghreb, the African Continent, and the Arab homeland. he also recalled in this regard the statements of President Bendjedid who repeatedly explained this understanding.

He added that so far as Algeria is concerned, any accord among the area countries must be clearly completed without harming in any way whatsoever the interests of any people in the area or the continent.

Yala will next proceed to the Guinean capital, Conakry.

In the Senegalese capital he was welcomed by President Abdou Diouf and held talks with his Senegalese counterpart, Ibrahima Wone, and agreed with him on the exchange of visits between senior officials of the interior ministries of the two countries. They also agreed on encouraging the twinning of the Senegalese and Algerian cities.

CAR Students Demonstrate in Dakar 31 August
AB312220 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Dakar, 31 Aug (AFP) — Twelve CAR students of the University of Dakar demonstrated on Friday in front of the French Embassy — which represents CAR interests in Senegal — to protest the Bangui government's delay in paying their scholarships and holiday tickets. The demonstration, which was peaceful, ended after a meeting between the French charge d'affaires, Jean Francois Lionnet, and one of the student delegates.

In a tract given to the press the CAR students — on the eve of the second anniversary of the coming to power of General Kolingba's regime — condemned "the Bangui military committee's policy of suffocation, sabotage, resignation, and arbitrariness."

Briefs

New Envoys Appointed — Ahmed Tidiane Kane, Senegal's ambassador to the PRC, has also been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to the DPRK with residence in Bejing. He has also been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [*Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Sep 84 AB*]

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Reshuffles Cabinet, New Ministry Created
AB060800 Paris AFP in English 0745 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Freetown, Sept 6 (AFP) — Abdulai Conteh, Sierra Leone's foreign minister for the past seven years, was named finance minister Wednesday by President Siaka Stevens in an effort to rescue the West African state from economic crisis. He replaced former opposition leader Salia Jusu-Sheriff, who was moved out after two years to become minister of development and economic planning instead of Sheka Kanu, who was appointed the new foreign minister.

Mr Kanu, a former ambassador to the European Community in Brussels, was a surprise choice. Agriculture Minister Abass Bundu, a former deputy director at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, had been tipped for the job. Mr Conteh, who has no economic background, was a leading opponent of Mr Jusu-Sheriff's tough economic measures, including a two-tier exchange system, devaluation of the leone, and the closure of half-a-dozen foreign embassies.

President Stevens created a new Ministry of Establishment (Civil Service), to be headed by Harry Williams, who will assume much of the workload of the secretary to the president. A post of deputy finance minister was also created, to be held by Joe Amara Bangali, leader of the backbenchers' association in parliament.

TOGO

President Pereira Stops Over on Return to Praia

AB031600 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, arrived in Lome this morning for a short visit to Togo. The Cape Verdian head of state was en route to Praia, the Cape Verdian capital, after leaving Lagos in Nigeria. The special plane carrying President Aristides Pereira came to a standstill at about 0945 on the tarmac of Lome-Tokoin International Airport where General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, was present to welcome his brother and friend from Cape Verde.

ANGOLA

Military Tribunal Imposes Death Sentences

MB051015 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday in Lubango, the 5th Region Military Tribunal sentenced two UNITA criminals to death by firing squad. The trial, which has been taking place in Huila Province for about a week, also involved the accused (Joao Henrique Shekilokomwenye), who was acquitted by the tribunal for lack of proof. The two accused sentenced to death, namely (Candido Mulange) and (Miguel Chimuko), began their counterrevolutionary activities in support of UNITA in 1982, some months after the launching of another violent act of aggression against Angola by the South African Army.

For about 1 year, the two criminals devoted themselves to the distribution of UNITA pamphlets and the planting of explosive devices at the headquarters of Caconda Municipality in Huila Province, where they lived. About a week ago, the 5th Region Military Tribunal had also sentenced another two UNITA criminals to death by firing squad for their involvement in crimes against the state security. Another three counterrevolutionaries were handed out sentences ranging from 2 to 18 years of maximum security imprisonment.

New Algerian Envoy Arrives; New PRC Envoy Due

MB051536 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The new Algerian ambassador in Angola, Mr (Hocebi Hana), arrived in Luanda yesterday to present the credentials of his government to Angolan authorities. (Hocebi Hana), who is a law graduate, started his diplomatic career in the Algerian Foreign Affairs Ministry in 1974 and when nominated to his present position, he was the deputy head of the Department for Southern, Central, and Eastern Africa. The new Algerian Ambassador to Angola is going to replace (Mr Ibn Amal Dumiela), who was recalled to be appointed to another position. Meanwhile, the first Chinese ambassador to Angola, Mr (Zhao Jufung) arrives today in Luanda. (Zhao Jufung) has served in Indonesia, Vietnam, Iraq, and more recently in Japan.

GDR Makes Donations for People, ANC, SWAPO

MB051223 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Through its ambassador to Angola, the GDR yesterday gave three donations for the Angolan people, SWAPO, and the ANC of South Africa. The donations, which comprise medicine, foodstuffs, building materials, and vehicles, were respectively handed to (Joao Aelana), the deputy chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, and the representatives of SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa in Luanda. This donation from the GDR, which is valued at M4 million, is made in the context of good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

At the ceremony, Johannes Schoche, the GDR ambassador to Angola, expressed the solidarity of his party with the MPLA-Labor Party in its struggle against imperialism and for economic independence. He underlined that the GDR continues to be an active and trustworthy ally of all peoples fighting for their national and social liberty against imperialism, apartheid, and imperialist interference.

Minister's Talks With Argentinian President Reported

MB060544 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning, who is in Argentina on an official visit, met yesterday with Argentinian President Raoul Alfonsin in Buenos Aires. According to the Argentinian press, the two men discussed future cooperation between the two states. They also discussed issues concerning Southern Africa, particularly Namibia, and the international economic situation.

Dos Santos Leaves for Ethiopian Congress

MB051640 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, left Luanda this morning for Addis Ababa, where he is going to attend to the constitutional congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party. The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party is attending the congress at the invitation of President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied on this tour by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA Central Committee and high-ranking officials of the presidency of the republic. On leaving Luanda, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos was seen off by members of the Political Bureau and of the party Central Committee, the government, and the diplomatic corps accredited in our country.

BOTSWANA

Masire Returns to Gaborone After Arusha Meeting

MB051333 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone this morning from Tanzania, where he attended a conference on development in Southern Africa. Addressing the conference in Arusha yesterday afternoon, Dr Masire once again stressed that Botswana has never been at war with South Africa nor does it have the capacity to be so. Dr Masire said liberation movements have never asked Botswana to commit suicide, which would be the case if South Africa were to be given the excuse to march into Botswana.

President Masire said that South Africa would like to be seen to be anxious to bring peace in the region but said for this objective to be achieved, South Africa should be at peace with itself. He called for meaningful dialogue among the people of South Africa.

Referring to South Africa's so-called constitutional dispensation, Dr Masire said it is most regrettable that whites who could have been used as an opportunity for a process of change had in fact become a mechanism for the entrenchment of power for the minority whites to the total exclusion of the black population.

The 2-day conference, which was opened by the Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, yesterday analyzed recent developments in Southern Africa and considered ways of supporting the Frontline States, the ANC, SWAPO, and the struggle against apartheid. The conference was attended by leaders of member parties of the Socialist International, leaders of the Frontline States, and the leaders of the ANC and SWAPO.

Dr Masire was accompanied to Arusha by the assistant minister of agriculture, Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiei; the secretary for external affairs, Mr Geoffrey Garebomono; and the private secretary to the president, Mr L. Selepeng. They were joined in Arusha by Botswana's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Joseph Legwaila.

MAURITIUS

Communist Party Head Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU051007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, we convey our greetings to the RCP and to you personally, and wishes for outstanding success to the Romanian people. May your contribution to world peace attain new successes.

Leetoraj Chundramun, chairman of the Communist Party of Mauritius

MOZAMBIQUE

Portugal's Soares Addresses Press Conference

MB050902 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, who left our country today at the end of his official visit to Mozambique, which begun last Friday, gave a press conference to national and foreign journalists at the Maputo City Executive Council headquarters yesterday. The questions posed by the journalists centered on aspects of cooperation covering a wide range of fields between Portugal and Mozambique, particularly on the Portuguese prime minister's visit, to which he replied to one question:

[Begin recording] I wish to say that this visit has, if I am permitted to say, exceeded our expectations on the Portuguese side because of the very open, generous, frank, friendly, and fraternal manner in which the Mozambique Government and President Samora Machel welcomed us, and the frank manner in which they dealt with the problems between us. As is known, Portugal is deeply interested in cooperating with Mozambique and wants to contribute according to its financial and economic limits and the potential for the development and progress of Mozambique, as, in fact, President Samora Machel stressed right from the start: within the framework of mutual benefits and advantages. Healthy cooperation is based on mutual benefit and advantage and not, of course, on charity.

This cooperation is being promoted by us in various fields. There are the economic, financial, and other fields — including the technical, cadre training, defense, and the political fields. We do not conceal the fact that we have, right from the beginning, appreciated and approved President Samora Moises Machel's courageous policy of openness and dialogue which led to the Nkomati Accord. In the international arena we have always defended as sound, courageous, and objective the positions taken by the Mozambican Government to our friends, who at time display some understanding. We have done so.

As is known, the Portuguese Government has diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa. However, this does not prevent us from always confronting South Africa in a clear and straightforward manner. I did so in the presence of the South African prime minister himself, when he recently visited Portugal. I condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination of South Africa. There are 700,000 Portuguese in South Africa and, obviously, we are duty-bound to defend their interests.

In a pragmatic and realistic manner, we must have a position which favors dialogue and peace in this area and avoid merely criticizing the conflicts in this zone. This actually means that there are fraternal relations between the Mozambican and Portuguese states and peoples in the economic, political, and financial fields. We believe that these relations might be implemented and promoted with very concrete and positive steps as we continue discussions and talks, as we are doing at this moment — and the talks have not yet ended, and are continuing in a spirit of goodwill and mutual friendship. [end recording]

The Portuguese head of state was also asked whether the talks also centered on trilateral cooperation:

[Begin recording] Naturally we are interested in importing prawns and we are interested in importing many other products from Mozambique. That is one of the ways in which our cooperation may become more productive, and that is precisely due to being able to find a system of compensation, which will mean that Mozambique, instead of paying us in foreign currency, can pay us in the form of various products which are necessary to the Portuguese economy and which we would like to import from Mozambique.

That is related to Mozambique's export capacity, but we think — and we have been exploring this possibility in our talks, the trade minister has particularly emphasized that issue and has already covered a lot of ground in his talks on this topic — the

possibility of creating Portuguese-Mozambican joint enterprises in order to exploit certain products specifically aimed at the export market. A portion of those exports will be absorbed by Portugal.

In this regard, we have been talking not only about prawns but also about products which interest us much more, such as cotton, sugar, maize — if its production is large enough to allow exportation — cashew nuts, and many other Mozambican products, of which we will naturally be importers. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Says SWAPO Ready for Talks With RSA

MB051522 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, says the organization is ready to start direct negotiations with South Africa on the future of South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr Nujoma was speaking at a socialist conference on Southern Africa in the Northern Tanzanian town of Arusha. His statement follows calls by the South African Government for an end to the war on the northern borders of South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr Nujoma said it had long been SWAPO's wish to return to the territory to participate in an orderly political process and to create a democratic and just society.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Elected First State President

MB051255 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The acting state president and former prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has been unanimously elected South Africa's first executive state president in Cape Town. When the electoral college assembled this morning, Mr Botha was nominated by the chief whip of the National Party, Mr Alex van Breda of Tiger Valley, and seconded by Mr Nico Pretorius of Umhlathuzana. When no furtmer nominations were made by the electoral college, the chief justice, Mr Justice P.J. Rabie, declared Mr Botha duly elected state president. Members of the cabinet in the electoral college informed Mr Botha of his appointment after the election.

The meeting of the electoral college in the assembly chamber was the first time that whites, Coloreds, and Asians met together in parliament. The electoral college comprised 50 members of the National Party, 25 members of the Labor Party, and 13 members of the National People's Party. They are the majority parties in the three houses.

In a short statement issued after his election as state president, Mr Botha said he appreciated the trust shown by the electoral college by its unanimous decision. He said this demonstration of trust placed a big responsibility on him. Mr Botha said this task could not be carried out without cooperation and team work by everyone who meant the country well. As the inauguration would be on 14 September, he could only bring his message to South Africa on that day. Mr Botha said he gave thanks on behalf of his wife, himself, and their family.

Botha Reacts to SWAPO Statement on UN Resolution

MB051621 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] South Africa has again stated that action will continue to be taken against SWAPO if the organization refuses to end its violence in South-West Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was commenting in Cape Town on a SWAPO statement at the United Nations saying that South Africa should commit itself to an (?inception) date for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 before SWAPO would end its armed struggle.

Mr Botha said the SWAPO statement amounted simply to a demand for the introduction of the UN independence plan for South-West Africa without an agreement being reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. SWAPO, he said, had no say on the Cuban issue which the South African Government was discussing with the Angolan Government. If SWAPO was to stop its violence, there could be peace immediately.

New Constitution Termed 'Milestone'

MB040733 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Republic of South Africa has had a new constitution since midnight on Sunday. Today the three houses of a new parliament hold their first preparatory meetings, and the next 3 weeks will be a period of hectic activity to set in motion the structures of a new constitutional dispensation. The events signal both a culmination and a beginning, a milestone in a long process of constitutional evolution and a different point of departure for future progress.

That is implicit in the wide-spread currency of two very different but complementary perspectives on the constitution. According to the first, it introduces a fundamentally changed dispensation in the country, one in which people of different ethnic and racial communities serve for the first time in a single parliament. In that view, it is the most important constitutional innovation in the past 75 years.

The second places the present developments in the context of a constitutional evolution that has been underway for more than 25 years, and has already wrought far-reaching changes, not the least being the existence today of five independent states, where one was created in 1910. In that view, this is another step in the evolution, an important one, that will be definitive for the future but still a long way from the end goal.

In a historical perspective, the seeds of the new parliament were sown when the implications of decolonization and national demands for political participation were addressed by Pretoria in

the fifties. That led to the institution of national states for the black nations, and later developments of constitutional thinking on the lines of establishing a form of confederation. But it also highlighted the absence of any progress to a political accommodation of the Colored and Indian communities. In the seventies, the Theron Commission recommended abandoning the Westminster system for one that did not entrench confrontation and, hence, deadlock, where conflicting group interests were at stake.

The new parliament that is the outcome was designed primarily to meet the requirements of government by consensus. It is that characteristic that creates a new point of departure in political problem solving in South Africa. The system is the product of a decade of more intensive study and negotiation by political, business, academic, and community leaders than has been devoted to any other constitutional question.

Nevertheless, it is an untried instrument for effective, stable, and just government, as of course is any new constitution introduced in any country in the world, including, at the time, that of 1910. The mechanics of implementation have been comprehensively worked out, as the planned events of the next few weeks demonstrate. But in the final analysis, it is the people in power who make the constitution work.

In South Africa, in the next year or two, they will be discharging their duties not only as elected legislators, but pioneers whose vision and flexible statesmanship will determine the long-term future of all the peoples of this region.

UDF Asks Indian, Colored PM's Not To Take Seats

MB051816 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1501 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 5, SAPA — The United Democratic Front today expressed its "deepest concern" for the Transvaal communities locked in anti-rent increase violence and called on the Colored and Indian parties not to take up their seats in the new parliament. The call was made by Mr Trevor Manuel, a secretary of the Western Cape branch of the UDF, at a lunch hour meeting in a city church in protest against the inauguration of the new three-chamber parliament.

He called on the Colored and Indian political parties not to take up their seats in the parliament, as partners of "those who have a history of oppression." Mr Manuel said the present riots and the low election polls last month were another indication that the government was going ahead with their "make-believe" reform against the wishes of the majority of the people.

He also called for the immediate release of detainees and an end to what he called "the killing of people who are resisting attempts to take the food from their pots."

"We must work to bring to power those committed to the establishment of a just order in South Africa," he said. Another speaker, Moulana Faried Essack, said the UDF supporters were not boycotters, but "resisters" who fought against "evil."

Other speakers were Ms Cheryl Carolus; the Reverend Syd Luckett, director of the Anglican Board for Social Responsibility; and the Reverend Derrick Joliffe, who opened the meeting.

A resolution adopted at the end of the meeting called for the suspension of the new constitution and the "withdrawal of the South African Police and the Defence Force from all areas where people are expressing their legitimate grievances."

ANC Calls for Increase in Opposition to Parliament

Call for Massive Demonstrations

MB060636 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has called on blacks, Coloreds, and Indian South Africans to make this a month of massive activities and demonstrations of rejection of the triracial parliament and of their unshakable resolve to build a nonracial country. In a statement issued by the department of information published in Lusaka, the ANC has called for rallies throughout the country and for the ostracization of the traitors and puppets to make it impossible for them to be of benefit for apartheid. The statement comes in the wake of the voting of former Prime Minister Pieter Botha as president of South Africa.

ANC:Tricameral System 'Farce'

MB051927 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The ANC has labelled the tricameral system a farce. In a statement the organization's Department of Information and Publicity has said the overriding task facing its forces is to ensure that the constitution does not get off the ground. The statement says the South African Government depends on repression and violence and predicts there will be more of this in the future. The ANC statement adds the government is designing a new dispensation for urban Africans. It labelled the action as an attempt to gain credibility and calls for the defeat of the government plans through united action.

'Let Us Paralyze' Parliament

EA041305 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Station commentary "Let Us Paralyze the Triracial Parliament"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: Now that the apartheid regime has decided to disregard our total and resolute rejection of the President's Council Parliamentary scheme and has gone ahead and installed that parliament against our will, we have a duty to history and to our coming generation to ensure that the new triracial parliamentary system becomes unworkable.

In fact, the imposition of the triracial parliament on our nation at midnight yesterday was in no way different from the imposition of the whites-only union in May 1910 and the apartheid

republic 51 years later. It is the same with the imposition of pseudo-independence to the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and the Ciskei Bantustan. In fact the imposition of this triracial parlaiment is more like the imposition of the Bantustans, in that it was intended to incorporate some sections of the oppressed majority into the oppressive machinery.

The Boers have decided on this move despite a clear opposition to the whole scheme by the overwhelming majority of the black people of this country. In the first leg, they reprived the Indian and Colored communities the right of at least expressing their opinions on the new scheme freely in a referendum. Only the whites were given that right. The next thing, these two oppressed black communities were dragged into the polling slaughterhouse to vote for puppet parliamentarians. The results of the two bogus elections were a shattering defeat for the racists and their stooges. But despite the dismal failure of the elections, the racists are still going ahead with the scheme.

Fellow countrymen: It is important to point out here that the main reason for the imposition of this triracial parliamentary system is the crisis that has engulged the apartheid system. The whites be in a position to dominate over us unaided. In fact, Magnus Malan put it straight when he said whites alone can no longer be in a position to man the defenses of apartheid unaided.

The growing strength of the liberation movement and the growing popularity of the demand for a people's government has made the racists to realise that they have to tamper with their system of white supremacy. This new scheme is just another strategy of crisis management. They hope to solve the crisis in which they find themselves in. Now the racists want to perpetuate white minority domination with the help of collaborators from within the oppressed communities.

Compatriots: Throughout the many decades that our struggle has known, we have refused to accept all forms of puppet authority that the regime has tried to impose on us.

Having rejected the triracial parliamentary system, dear compatriots, by boycotting the elections, we shall not allow it to rule over us. We do not want it. We must ensure that it ceases to exist. Whatever body that the regime will try to introduce to take over its functions, that body must be destroyed, too. This is the task facing not only our Colored and Indian compatriots only, but it is the task for all the democratic forces of this land, Africans, Indians, Coloreds, and democratic whites.

Together we must deprive the racists of the opportunity of pulling themselves out of the crisis situation that has engulfed the whole apartheid system. We must use the strength we have accumulated in the past months when we were campaigning against the bogus elections. We must use that momentum to expand our offensive to engulf the whole tricameral parliamentary system. We call upon the trade union and civic organizations leaders, we appeal to students and professional organizations, we invite all our people from all the walks of life to unite in action against this new scheme intended to entrench apartheid.

Compatriots: We refused to accept puppet bodies like the bantustans and representative councils more than 20 years ago. We have less reason to accept this tricameral parliamentary system today when the burning demand is for a people's government. Fellow South Africans: This is the time when we make ourselves ungovernable. We must be impossible to control. We must render all the instruments of oppression including this triracial parliament difficult to work. We must escalate all forms of resistance. Down with the triracial parliament. Away with puppet collaborators. Forward to a people's government. The people shall govern.

Tambo To Increase Attacks

MB051839 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The president of the ANC of South Africa, the main nationalist movement fighting white rule in South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, said the ANC had increased its attacks on domestic targets despite attempts by the Pretoria Government to curtail its operations in neighboring countries.

Mr Tambo told journalists in Arusha that the Nkomati Agreement, which South Africa and Mozambique signed in March, has restricted the ANC's movement through the former Portuguese colony, but the organization had always been aware that to use the country as a base would have laid it open to a South African attack.

The leader of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, also said he and his colleagues were always willing to hold casual conversation with South African Government officials but would tread very carefully before agreeing to formal negotiations. He was commenting on an unusual encounter in Maputo last month between the ANC's best known white official, Joe Slovo, and Pretoria's top representative in Mozambique, Collin Patterson.

Progress in Namibian Independence Issue Reported

MB030728 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] At one time the South-West African independence issue could rightly be described as insoluble. So far apart were the premises on which the various approaches to the question were being advanced that a peaceful resolution was out of the question. Breaking the deadlock required, before anything else, that the parties should reexamine their premises and, especially, that they should begin to acknowledge the realities of international and regional power interests.

Achieving that — in effect, redefining the context in which the issue had to be resolved — was bound to be a slow and laborious process. Yet, to a surprising degree and surprisingly little noticed, the redefinition is being achieved. The long succession of diplomatic sorties over South-West Africa — of which Dr Chester Crocker's Southern African visit is the latest — is easily dismissed as an endless replay of the same arguments and accusations leading nowhere. Such a view ignores the extent to which the seemingly interminable round of talks have in fact changed

the context and thereby at least made feasible the attempts to reach a settlement

Most important, the regional and international dimensions of the issue are now widely recognized. That the Cuban presence in Angola is a function of Soviet involvement within the framework of the Kremlin's global strategies is at least implicitly accepted in most Western capitals. So is the corollary: that the Cuban presence undermines efforts to implement a democratic settlement for South-West Africa, and represents a threat to the security interests of South Africa.

Not least, there is an awareness that South Africa, as a regional power, insists on an accomodation of its regional interests in any initiative in the region. Prime Minister P.W. Botha warned again at the weekend that outside powers could not ignore this factor. In such an event, South Africa would safeguard and advance its essential and legitimate interests with all the means at its disposal, he said.

Past hopes for quick and dramatic breakthroughs on South-West Africa have been misplaced. The task of changing perspectives, of inducing the parties to move beyond escapist rhetoric and deal with the realities of the situation, has taken time. It is by no means complete, and the Soviet Union has naturally been obstructive. As it is, the Soviet determination not to grant the Reagan administration a foreign policy triumph before the November election probably rules out any prospect of significant progress until then.

Yet shifts are discernable. The Luanda government has had to undertake to keep Southern Angola free of Cuban and SWAPO forces in return for a South African withdrawal. SWAPO was brought into ameeting with the Multi-Party Conference by President Kaunda, and it remains under pressure to change its strategy and join the political process inside South-West Africa.

Individually, the changes have not been dramatic, but certainly their potential effects are. By clarifying the ground rules on which a settlement for South-West Africa must be achieved, they are slowly turning an insoluble confrontation into a manageable diplomatic challenge.

Strained Relations With Lesotho Linked To Security

MB312020 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Station Commentary: "South Africa and Lesotho"]

[Text] Relations between South Africa and Lesotho over the past 20 years cannot be described as anything but unstable, even stormy. Consistently, the low points in relations has involved differences on security matters, and it is therefore inconceivable that South Africa would go ahead with a joint project such as the Highlands Water Scheme, which will cost more than 2,000 million rand. Cahora Bassa has shown how vulnerable such schemes are in times of uncertainty.

In the economic field South Africa has gone out of its way over the years to be of assistance to Lesotho, and at times relations were very good. In the sixties, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was one of South Africa's best friends in Africa. In 1966 and the following year, he visited two former prime ministers of the republic, Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, and on both occasions spoke out strongly against political violence and terrorism.

In August 1972, his foreign minister, Mr Molapo, made a number of hostile remarks against South Africa and announced that Lesotho supported the so-called freedom fighters of Southern Africa. But, despite its sometimes open hostility towards South Africa, Lesotho has remained dependent on its neighboring state — 200,000 to 250,000 of its citizens are annually employed in South Africa. The money they send home accounts for more than 42 percent of Lesotho's gross national product of about 250 million rand. More than 70 percent of the country's total revenue derives from the customs agreement with the republic.

The onus is clearly on Lesotho to provide real assurances that it is prepared to satisfy South Africa's concerns regarding security. Prime Minister Jonathan's apparent attempts to win the favor of radical governments and organizations, however, does not exactly enhance his credibility. Lesotho's recent pronouncements on peaceful intentions does not tally with its latching onto diplomatic relations with Red China and other Eastern Bloc countries, nor with its sympathetic stance towards ANC terrorists and other South African expatriates. This confidence crisis can only have a detrimental effect on interstate cooperation.

120,000 Students Absent in Trouble Spots

MB051211 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — Nearly 120,000 black primary and secondary school pupils in trouble spots around the country did not attend classes today, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said in Pretoria. Mostly, the absenteeism was due to fear as a result of the last few days riots and not specifically a boycott, he said.

In the Vaal Triangle, scene of some of the worst riots since unrest in Cape Town in August 1980, 13,400 pupils enrolled at 14 secondary schools, and 79,370 pupils at 73 primary schools were not in classes. On the highveld (Daveytown, Kathlehong, and Tembisa) about 14,768 secondary school pupils were absent from 14 schools, although the "vast majority" of the 8,816 children enrolled at the 78 primary schools were attending lessons today, he said.

In Atteridgeville, where six schools were closed some time ago after unrest, about 6,000 pupils are not attending classes. In Welkom in the Orange Free State, and Queenstown in the Eastern Cape, where there has also been unrest over the last few days, a total of about 6,000 pupils are not at school. "we have had many instances where pupils want to go back to school, but are afraid to do so because of the unrest. There were no boycotts of classes in the Vaal Triangle schools, for example, before the unrest broke out," the spokesman said.

Violence Again Flares; SADF Chief Tours Area

MB051320 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Violence has flared up again in the Vaal Triangle and has apparently spread to East Rand townships. Unconfirmed reports say violence has broken out in the East Rand township of Timbisa while police used rubber bullets to disperse mobs in Sharpeville and Sebokeng. The rioters apparently stoned houses and a police truck was fired on with live ammunition. No further reports of casualties have been received.

A crowd of several hundred waving white flags gathered outside the administration board offices in Sharpeville. They are waiting for an answer to rent demands. Meanwhile, the chief of the SADF, Constand Viljoen, toured the township and was briefed on the situation by the police. His visit comes after 3 days of unrest sparked off by a protest against rent increases.

Fewer Incidents of Violence in Townships Overnight

MB060631 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Considerably fewer incidents of violence and unrest occurred in the riot-torn black townships last night, and a spokesman for the police in Pretoria said it appeared that the situation was stabilizing. There was an isolated incident in Sharpeville of plundering at a shop and the police had to use rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. In Boipatong, a butchery was looted and a house and vehicle were set alight.

At Tembisa on the East Rand, a town council member's house was set alight. The fire was quickly extinguished. Youths in the township also set fire to a vehicle. Our Pietersburg staff reports that the (Huwita) High School was destroyed by fire last night. At the nearby University of the North, two rooms in a men's hostel were damaged by fire. Lebowa police suspect arson in both cases.

SWAZILAND

5 Arrested ANC Members To Be Deported Quickly

MB051737 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Swaziland Police says 5 members of the ANC arrested 12 days ago will be charged with illegal entry so that they can be deported as quickly as possible. The spokesman said charges of illegal possession of ammunition will be dropped in order to speed up the deportation process. In recent weeks, Swaziland has expelled nearly 100 members of ANC who entered the country illegally from neighboring Mozambique following the signing of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa and Mozambique. Swaziland has a similar agreement with South Africa.

Meeting Held Preparatory To Resuming Parliament

MB051600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Swaziland reports that a Swazi Parliamentary Caucus is meeting for the second day running at Lobamba today apparently in preparation for the resumption of parliamentary session. The Swaziland Parliament has been suspended for several months. Informed sources say the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, is (?briefing) members on the details and implications of the political changes which are taking place in Swaziland over the past few months. It is believed that the leadership wishes to reunite members.

ZAMBIA

Thai Envoy Discusses Establishing Relations

MB051217 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Thailand's special envoy (Tei Phenagi) said in Lusaka today that his country is to establish diplomatic relations with Zambia. Speaking on arrival from Dar es Salaam at the Lusaka International Airport today, Mr (Phenagi) said that his government believed in the self [word indistinct], and that his visit was aimed at strengthening the relations between the two countries. The Thai special envoy leaves for Malawi on Friday on a similar mission.

Paper Hails Dialogue Between ANC, Swaziland

MB051022 Lusaka TIMES of ZAMBIA in English
22 Aug 84 p1

[Editorial]

[Text] The dialogue which has started between the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Swazi Government should continue. Though it is not very clear what was achieved at the Lusaka talks last friday the process should not lose momentum. The two have a lot to talk about. Basically, there is no contradiction between the ANC and Swaziland and it is in fact in Swaziland's interest to have a free South Africa. If independence is good for Swaziland it must be equally sweet for the black people of South Africa.

The ANC is operating in exile and is at the mercy of the host countries but this can never justify the handing over of ANC cadres to the Pretoria regime by any host governments. The Swazis acted improperly and even treacherously if it is true that they sent back ANC freedom fighters to South Africa. By so doing Swaziland handed over the whole of Africa to the South African regime. This move cannot be justified and it will remain a pity. It is true indeed that the situation in Southern Africa is changing. Mozambique, for instance, has signed a non-aggression treaty with South African and Swaziland itself has done the same.

It is important however to realise that the situation has not changed to the extent where the struggling black people of South

Africa are irrelevant. The black people in South Africa have very legitimate grievances and no African country should forsake them. If a country which harbours ANC people signs an agreement with South Africa the minimum expected of such a nation is to repatriate the ANC people to safe countries and not send them to the enemy who will kill them.

It is clear that the ANC have become a very "hot commodity" in this part of the world. The consequences of looking after their cadres can be dire but so are the consequences of turning them over. The action simply alienates the majority of thinking Africans. In the eyes of most Africans to do so is simply a betrayal of the African cause. The process that we are seeing in Southern Africa, that of peace pacts with South Africa, can only be temporary. However hard independent African countries may try to gloss over the issue of South African independence it will have to surface some day. And there is no doubt about the conclusion. The black people will regain their country.

We hope therefore that the discussions that took place last Friday were frank and honest. Our view is that whatever problems may be involved they shouldn't involve sending ANC people to their death in South Africa. It is treacherous.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Calls for Sanctions Against South Africa

MB060639 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is canvassing for sanctions against South Africa with the view that positive assistance will be given to Frontline States to evade problems they may face as a result of such a measure. Speaking at a news conference with other leaders who attended a 2-day joint conference between Socialist International and Frontline heads of state and government in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said although some of the countries still have trade relations with South Africa, SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] member-states are trying to reduce their dependence on Pretoria.

He said various programs have been worked towards this end, adding that it is not desirable for SADCC countries to continue with this relationship with South Africa. Comrade Mugabe is now in Addis Ababa, where he will attend the formal launching of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia.

BBC Interviews Bishop Muzorewa After Release From Prison

MB051915 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one time prime minister of Zimbabwe just before independence in 1980, is a free man again. His United African National Congress [UANC] was buried at the independence elections by Robert Mugabe's ZANU. It has only three seats in parliament. Worse was to come when 10 months ago Bishop Muzorewa was picked up and detained. He was accused of conspiring with South Africa to overthrow Robert Mugabe, but was never formally charged.

Well, yesterday, out of the blue, the bishop was released. On the line to Harare, (Nick Well) asks Bishop Muzorewa what conditions he had been held under.

[Begin recording] [Muzorewa] As far as the security officers who came to guard us every week — two different people and they were good and kind — I have no complaint whatsoever. My complaint is with the minister who ordered that I would not have shoes, and I would not have a balanced diet, and I would not have newspapers and radio and all that.

[Well] But were you given sufficient food and medical facilities and so forth?

[Muzorewa] Well, medical facilities from my own private doctor, yes. But I have always said that I was not allowed a balanced diet. So I had to supplement my own diet.

[Well] And did that cause you to be sick at times?

[Muzorewa] It caused me to spend more money than I would have if I was at home.

[Well] And what about contact with the outside world?

[Muzorewa] I was allowed visitors including my friends and relatives.

[Well] Did you have access to newspapers. Did you know what was going on in Zimbabwe?

[Muzorewa] After my lawyer had applied for them, at first I was refused the newspapers and radio and, as I said, the shoes and balanced diet. I was refused all those things, but afterward he allowed me to have newspapers, but not a radio.

[Well] So you feel you were in touch with what was going on in Zimbabwe at the moment?

[Muzorewa] As much as a person in detention can be, yes. I mean with reading the local newspapers, yes. Our experience is that there are a lot of things we have to hear form the outside media, which is not publicized by the local papers. So I can't say I know a lot, because I was only confined to newspapers, local newspapers.

[Well] So, how do you feel now that you are a free man again?

[Muzorewa] I feel very great. I feel very happy and very victorious.

[Well] Why victorious?

[Uzorewa] Well, because I believe that God has intervened in this all business.

[Well] So, what do you intend to do now?

[Muzorewa] Well, I am continuing with my... what I was doing before I was detained.

[Well] Which is being involved in politics?

[Muzorewa] Well, which is doing both... Yes, I am still a member of parliament, and I am head of UANC, and I am head of the United Methodist Church. So, that is what I am still continuing to do here.

[Well] But are you convinced that now the government has released you, that you will be able to carry on your work unrestricted?

[Muzorewa] Well, at least that is what the minister here said. According to the press conference here, he said I was free to do whatever I was doing before.

[Well] Why is it that you were detained in the first place?

[Muzorewa] Well, I am suggesting that it is victimization detention [as heard] because all the allegations purported to be something have been not proved to be anything for the last 10 months. They have been trying to say; they are trying to say; they are trying to look up, to investigate; and they have come with absolutely nothing. [sentence as heard] So, I am convinced that it was just a kind of recriminatory detention. Well, I think, I feel that they are sort of scared of what my party might do. It seems it is the only one that is possibly a threat to the ruling party now.

[Well] But, if the ruling party has a majority, what have they to be scared of from you?

[Muzorewa] Well, I think they know that the political (?sun) is rising up.

[Well] What do you mean by that?

[Muzorewa] I mean that my party, although they won only three seats 4 years ago, but that the opinion is rising in favor of my party at last. [sentence as heard]

[Well] So do you think if you stood for the elections next year and campaigned hard, your party would gain more seats?

[Muzorewa] Definitely.